



County Borough of Derby.

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR 1933

BY

GORDON LILICO, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.





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MR. JOHN WHITE, Public Analyst, retired 30th June, 1933.

DR. H. S. STEVENSON terminated his duties on 9th November, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
1, DERWENT STREET,  
DERBY.

June, 1934.

*TO THE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND  
EDUCATION COMMITTEES.*

---

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to present to you the annual report for the year 1933 on the general state of the health of the public of Derby, of their school children and of any other matters which may have occurred under the heading of health and hygiene.

The publication of this report is compulsory. It is seen by few and of these it is read by a minority. Statistics, except to the student, are uninteresting at the best of times. They could be made more popular by writing into them their full meaning so that even a child might understand and enjoy them, but to do so would be to produce an unwieldy volume and an expensive one at that.

Statistics are required by the Ministry of Health, they are used by our own Health Department, and they are available to anyone requiring information.

Regarding vital statistics there are one or two points which may be of general interest. The Registrar-General suggests that the population has decreased in the last twelve months by just over 400 souls. The Borough Treasurer tells us that the number of inhabited houses has decreased by 126, and as the average number of persons per house in Derby is 3.97 it rather suggests that Somerset House has given us a generous figure.

The marriage rate, which reacts like a trade barometer, shows an appreciable rise (15.8 to 17.3). With an increase in the marriage rate one would have reason to expect an increase in the birth rate. The birth rate has declined almost as much as the marriage rate has increased. The remarks made in last year's report on the subject of contraception still hold good, and I will not go further into that subject this year except to say that with a similar decline in the birth rate next year, the number of deaths will exceed the number of births.

A mild outbreak of influenza in the early months of the year was reflected in the death returns by increases in morbidity from influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis. On the other side of the picture the principal decreases were in tuberculosis and cancer. Violent deaths are still on the increase, but as this subject is being well aired both in the press and by wireless, no further comment will be made here.

\* \* \* \* \*

It will be noted in the Cleansing Superintendent's report (Mr. Connor) that a mechanical gully emptier has been put into operation during the year. The old practice of cleaning these gullies out by hand and leaving the extract on the side of the road was very distasteful both to the eye and to the nose. Although it is doubtful if <sup>this latter</sup> it had any direct harmful effect on health the new method is a definite sign of progress towards the ideal.



It would be a good thing if householders would even go the length of cleansing the gullies in their own back yards. During the dry period of the last twelve months one has had occasion to visit various house properties, good class as well as poor, and it has been obvious on going into the yards that the cleansing of gullies was not considered one of the household duties.

\* \* \* \* \*

There has been a certain amount of rearrangement going on in connection with treatment centres during the year, and for this there are two reasons.

It is the considered policy of the committees concerned—and this is a welcome sign of co-operation—that in time the district clinics for school and child welfare work will be attached to schools and so be in the entire control of the local authority. At present the costs for hired halls is high and the rooms are not always suitable for the purpose. The second reason is that the character of the districts is changing. New estates are being opened up all round the town, and a certain amount of old property in the central congested areas is being closed to habitation with the result that there will be a gradual tendency to increase the number of centres in the outer areas in place of some of those at present existing.

With the additional medical help given early in the year it has been found possible to improve the facilities at the clinics.

\* \* \* \* \*

The results of education on child welfare work will be apparent to those who study the table showing the deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age. Of the 124 deaths 62 were within one month of birth and of these 47 within one week, while the remainder (62) occurred in the later eleven months. Very few of those under one month came under the control of the nurses at the centres, but it is obvious that they are obtaining results during the rest of the year.

\* \* \* \* \*

The maternal mortality figures do not improve, and it is difficult to know what to say on the subject. I don't think we will ever reach zero and sustain it for any length of time. How low should it be possible to go? Of the seven cases occurring in the last twelve months two died following operation for ectopic gestation. That is a risk which will apply to anybody who undergoes an operation. Two deaths followed bleeding conditions. These both occurred in institutions where every surgical facility was available, and these must, therefore, be classed as unavoidable. The fifth was suffering from lung and nervous conditions and was unfit to stand the strain, and it was only in the last two cases where something might have been done to save life. One case died of eclampsia because she would not carry out ante-natal instructions, and the other followed an abortion. The number of septic abortions in the town which come to our notice is on the increase. That there is some agency at work responsible for this is apparent, but it is difficult to obtain evidence to bring the perpetrators to book.

That there is a risk involved the patients must be well aware, as the newspapers are repeatedly reporting cases, but they are prepared to take such a risk rather than have a living child. The knotty question of legalised abortion must be considered as a national problem sooner or later.

\* \* \* \* \*

A new table has been included at the beginning of the school report showing a comparative summary of the attendances at the various clinics, and

the examinations and attendances made by the staff at the schools. This will give at a glance some idea of the magnitude of the work encompassed by the School Medical Service and controlled by the Children's Care Committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

A commencement has at last been made (November) in getting something done in the way of orthopædic work.

In the past the extent of the service was the occasional sending of children to an orthopædic hospital. The Council have now retained the part-time services of an orthopædic surgeon who attends the clinic, supervises remedial and other manipulative work, and performs operations where necessary at the City Hospital. A trained orthopædic nurse has been appointed to do massage, give remedial exercises and follow up the children in their homes. The first few months of the work have been exceptionally busy in order to ascertain the present condition of children who have come to the notice of the Medical Officer in the past, and it is more than likely that considerably more than twelve months will be required before the arrears can be absorbed.

At present the greater part of the remedial work is being carried out at the City Hospital, but it is proposed to build additional rooms at Temple House where the clinic is held and so facilitate the working of the new department.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Morrison reports a slight decrease in the number of children suffering from malnutrition, and this may be due to two factors. Primarily, there has been a decrease in unemployment, but we will not expect the advantages of that until we obtain the figures for 1934. Secondly, the local authority has done something to mitigate the evil. The Medical Officers are allowed to provide Cod Liver Oil and Malt free in necessitous cases and school meals are provided, details of which are shown elsewhere in this report. In addition, some of the schools have instituted the milk lunch, the advantages of which have already been proved by practice by observers in various parts of the country. With the advent of more people obtaining work it is hoped that they will be able to provide an extra fivepence out of their pockets for the milk lunch. After all, it will do the youngsters far more good than sweets of doubtful quality or a night at the pictures.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the figures available it would appear that there are a large number of children suffering from defective vision and squint. How much of this is due to posture and desks it is difficult to say, but it is well known that unsatisfactory lighting and bad posture during writing, drawing and sewing work will all produce these conditions. Your officials dealing with eye work have been going into the treatment of squint, and it may be possible to consider the introduction of new procedure in the treatment during the coming year.

\* \* \* \* \*

At one time it was the exception for a parent to attend when a child was sent to the minor ailment clinic, but now the reverse obtains. The parents appear to be taking greater interest in the welfare of the children, and ask advice on matters which they would consider too trivial to take to their own general practitioner. This is all to the good, but the Committee must appreciate that this is taking up a considerable amount of your officials' time which has to be given to the routine work of the department. Some day perhaps



the insurance medical service will make the family the unit for the panel—not just the worker. Until that takes place our work is more likely to increase rather than decrease.

\* \* \* \* \*

The dental work at Temple House is progressing on right lines, but its continuity has had several interruptions. One of the female dentists resigned, and the period which transpired between the old and new appointments shows itself in the annual returns of work done. Another difficulty is the amount of sickness which occurred amongst the dental attendants during the year. At such times their work has had to be done by the professional staff, and that is both expensive and unsatisfactory.

\* \* \* \* \*

The year has been particularly good in respect of infectious diseases. Scarlet Fever and diphtheria remained at the same low levels as in the previous year. At one time it looked as if we were in for an outbreak of scarlet fever early in the year, but this fortunately subsided. Erysipelas seems to have been increasing these last few years, but this may be due to the fact that notification is being more conscientiously carried out. The fact remains that its presence is coming more into the limelight, as out of 65 notifications, 34 were admitted to hospital and five died.

Measles had a good year, as was to be expected, seeing that in 1932 there were 3,685 notified cases. This figure dropped to 52 for the year under review. This is still a notifiable disease locally, and while such notification does not assist us materially to prevent epidemics it does facilitate in lowering the mortality as it enables us to provide additional nursing facilities or institutional treatment in cases where home conditions are unsuitable.

\* \* \* \* \*

Tuberculosis is improving year by year. The number of notifications has fallen from 170 to 136, and the number of fatal cases also shows a decrease.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the year work has at times been carried out under considerable difficulty at the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium due to the installation of a central heating system. Previously, each pavilion was a separate heating unit, and this system was found to be both extravagant and unsatisfactory. The existing boilers were unable to carry the load, there were repeated complaints of lack of hot water, and the plant itself was generally worn out. When the new pavilion, nurses home, etc., were erected provision was made by the Borough Architect (Mr. Aslin) for a central system so that when the new ducts were built from the boiler house they only had to be connected up, whereas with the old wards and the administrative block things were very different, and these buildings in turn were more or less out of use for considerable periods. Fortunately, we had a low infectious disease year and, apart from some of the tuberculosis patients, it was not necessary to refuse any hospital treatment.

\* \* \* \* \*

The total amount of work performed, and the number of patients admitted at the City Hospital, shows a further increase since last year. The most active department has been the maternity section. The number of confinements has increased from 209 to 293, and the attendances at the ante and post-natal clinics have doubled. If this department continues to flourish at its present rate additional accommodation will be required.

\* \* \* \* \*

The inspection of food on sale in the town continues as before, and generally speaking we have found that a fairly high standard prevails. We have had some differences of opinion with small and doubtful dealers which have been heard by the magistrates, but these are the exceptions.

Milk samples have resulted in somewhat similar results to those obtained last year. A fair percentage of farmers send milk into the town within the Grade "A" or clean standard, the remainder is poor in cleanliness. We have done our best to help with advice and encourage farmers to send in clean milk, but the majority will not do it. Furthermore, the results of milk samples taken for the presence of tuberculosis have proved most discouraging. During the year the milk question was raised in the local press, and long letters were written by the representatives of the farming community. If these same people would talk less and produce better results from the farms, the people of Derby would benefit. In the meantime, I will not advocate the drinking of milk unless it is pasteurised or comes from tuberculin tested herds.

\* \* \* \* \*

Last year we had to write that the progress in the work of slum clearance was nil. This year the work has been so great that it has been difficult at times to keep pace. The Council generally have helped and encouraged us in this big work, and at the close of the year the bulk of our programme had reached some step towards its final completion.

I would like to place on record the fact that the owners of a very large proportion of the condemned property have either placed no opposition in our way or have even gone so far as to write and say that if any of their property was fit for condemnation would we please take it. On the other hand, we have found that other owners, the possessors usually of the worst property, would be prepared to go to the last ditch before they would give in. They have owned property as an investment without thought of the amenities of the occupants, and such traffic in humanity, because that is what it boils down to, is unethical and wrong.

Details of the progress of the work may be found in the body of the report.

\* \* \* \* \*

Arising out of the work in slum clearance we have been faced with the problem of the destruction of bugs.

Any town of any age contains a large proportion of houses which are bug infested. They lodge in the cracks of old plaster, brickwork and timber, and are extraordinary difficult to eradicate. During the coming year (1934) we want to find out the number of streets in the town in which bugs are known to be present in any of the houses. We know from complaints we have received that they are in good as well as bad property, new as well as old houses. When sufficient data has been obtained a scheme will be prepared and laid before the Council in an effort to rid the town of this pest. We would ask that the public will help us to obtain this information.

Meanwhile, we are dealing with the furniture, etc., of those who are being removed from slum dwellings into new Corporation houses. We have reason to believe that the freedom from bugs has been as great a boon to many of these people as the tenancy of their new house. Both they and their infants can now rest in peace at nights.

\* \* \* \* \*

Just a few lines in conclusion. We have every right to be satisfied with 1933. Trade took the turn on the right side, the sun shone out, and the tremendous wave of depression which had engulfed us for so long commenced to clear.

Better trade means more money in the working man's pocket and more food for the youngsters. This in its turn means better health. What part the sun played in our work it is difficult to estimate, but I think that there can be no doubt that the wonderful summer, followed by the mild winter, has been very largely responsible for the decrease in sickness generally in the town.

Our incidence of infectious disease, tuberculosis and the like, was low. The mortality rates were all good, and that of infants especially so.

The work in the various clinics of the Corporation has without exception increased, and when it is realised that these are in the main advisory centres, and not for treatment, it indicates that a greater interest is being taken in health by the general public.

Finally, the work of the slum clearance scheme is going on apace, and it must be obvious to all that the removal of the people from these dens is bound to react on the general health of the public.

Good Health is the greatest factor in human happiness, and I trust that the healthier the town becomes the happier will become its people.

I have to thank the members of the Committees and the Staff for the manner in which they have helped me during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GORDON LILICO.



# HEALTH REPORT

## 1933

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### *I.—GENERAL.*

INCLUDING REPORTS

BY

MR. E. H. BENNETT, M.Inst., M.&Cy.E., Borough Surveyor,

AND

MR. ALBERT CONNOR, M.I.P.C., Director of Public Cleansing and  
Transport Manager.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough ... ..	7,123 Acres
Elevation above sea level—	
Highest, Burton Road ... ..	325 ft.
Lowest, Alvaston Ward ... ..	126 ft.
Market Place ... ..	157 ft.
Population at Census, 1931 ... ..	Males ... 68,893
	Females ... 73,510
	142,403
Estimated Population for 1933 ... ..	142,000
Number of Houses (1931 Census) ... ..	34,875
,, Inhabited Houses at end of 1933 (according to Rate Books)	35,898
,, Uninhabited Houses at end of 1933 (according to Rate Books)	262
,, Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ... ..	35,949
,, Persons per acre at Census, 1921 ... ..	24.6
,, Persons per acre at Census, 1931 ... ..	20.0
,, Persons per House at Census, 1921 ... ..	4.55
,, Persons per House at Census, 1931 ... ..	3.97
Rateable Value at December 5th, 1933 (General Rate) ... ..	£810,572
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate ... ..	£3,200

1933.

						Rate per thousand population.
Marriages ... ..	1,231					17.3
	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Live Births legitimate	1,864	938	926	Birth-rate		13.7
illegitimate	75	48	27			
Births (notified) ... ..	1,925	—	—			
Still Births ... ..	75	38	37	Rate per 1,000		
				total births...		37.2
Deaths ... ..	1,720	869	851	Death rate		12.1
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions						46.8
Excess of Births registered over Deaths ... ..						219
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—						
				Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..				1		0.49
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..				6		2.98
Total ... ..				7		3.48
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—						
Legitimate, 114.   Illegitimate, 10.   Total, 124.						
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—						
Legitimate, 61.1.   Illegitimate, 133.3.   Total, 63.9						
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..						1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..						6
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..						14



**BIRTHS.**

Birth-rate, 1933 ... .. 13.7

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,328, as compared with 2,469 in 1932; of these 2,328 births, 413 were strangers, and there were 24 births of Derby babies registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,939. The corrected birth-rate was, therefore, 13.7.

**DEATHS.**

Rate per 1,000  
population.

Zymotic Diseases ... ..	30	0.21
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	96	0.68
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	16	0.11
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	188	1.32

**DEATH RATES:—**

Rate per 1,000  
population.

England and Wales ... ..	12.3
118 County Boroughs and great towns, including London ...	12.2
132 smaller towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000-50,000 at Census 1931) ... ..	11.0
London ... ..	12.2

**DEATHS.**

Death-rate, 1933 ... .. 12.1

The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 2,026 as compared with 1,954 in 1932; of these 2,026 deaths, 340 were strangers, and there were 34 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,720. The net death-rate, therefore, from all causes was 12.1.

The following analysis shows the distribution of deaths to ages of the Derby residents:—

Under 1 year ... ..	124
1 and under 5 years ... ..	41
5 „ „ 45 „ ... ..	264
45 „ „ 65 „ ... ..	497
65 and over ... ..	794
Total.....	1720

**BURIALS.**

The total number of burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1933 was 1,759, made up as follows:—

1,669 Ordinary Burials.
90 Still-born.
1,759

## Principal Causes of Death, 1933, COMPARISON WITH 1932.

	<i>Deaths in 1933</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Heart Disease ... ..	380	13	—
Cancer ... ..	187	—	6
Pneumonia ... ..	110	32	—
Old Age ... ..	100	—	11
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	98	—	5
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ... ..	96	—	7
Influenza ... ..	79	52	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... ..	78	—	9
Violent Causes (including Suicide) ... ..	77	—	1
*Premature Birth ... ..	67	—	10
Bronchitis ... ..	65	8	—
Other Digestive Diseases ...	37	—	3
Nephritis ... ..	30	5	—
Diabetes ... ..	23	7	—
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	21	5	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	16	—	9
Diarrhœa ... ..	14	6	—
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	13	—	1
Appendicitis ... ..	11	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	9	—	1
Other Diseases of the Liver ...	9	3	—

\* Including Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus.

**Inquests held during 1933.**—These numbered 111, 78 males and 33 females.

**Mortuary.**—Dead bodies received during the year, 28. Post mortem examinations, 27.

**Infantile Mortality.**—Of the 124 deaths of babies under the age of one year, 62 occurred during the first month, and of this number 75.8 per cent. (viz., 47) took place during the first week of life.

**Excessive Mortality during the year.**—Cancer was responsible for 187 deaths during 1933, this being a decrease of 6 as compared with 193 in the previous year. The average mortality in the quin-quennium 1909-13 was 112.2, while that of the quin-quennium 1929-33 was 189.6. Heart Disease shows an increase of 60 deaths over the yearly average for the preceding five years, and an increase of 13 as compared with 1932.

## DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

	1933	1932
Suicide ... ..	18	22
Other Forms of Violence ...	59	55

The following table gives a comparative summary of the Deaths from Other Forms of Violence during 1932 and 1933:—

	1933	1932
<b>Street Accidents.</b>		
Thrown from Pony and Trap... ..	—	1
Falls ... ..	—	1
Knocked down by Motor Traffic ... ..	17	17
Pedal Bicycle Collisions ... ..	2	—
Collisions between Motor Vehicles, etc. ... ..	3	—
Thrown from Motor Vehicles ... ..	3	4
Thrown from Bicycle ... ..	—	2
Knocked down by Runaway Horse ... ..	—	1
Knocked down by Cow ... ..	—	1
<b>Home Accidents.</b>		
Poisoning ... ..	2	—
Burns, Scalds, etc. ... ..	5	7
Inattention at Birth ... ..	2	—
Falls, Fractures, etc. ... ..	3	8
Asphyxiation through Accidentally being Overlain whilst in Bed ... ..	1	1
Accidental Suffocation in Bed ... ..	—	1
Asphyxiation through Accidental Inattention at Birth ... ..	—	1
<b>Railway Accidents.</b>		
Fall from Railway Wagon ... ..	1	—
<b>Drowning</b> ... ..	6	7
<b>Accidents at Work.</b>		
Falling into vat of boiling water ... ..	1	—
Fall from Corn Stack ... ..	1	—
Crushed in Mortar Mill ... ..	1	—
<b>Other Accidents.</b>		
Falls ... ..	7	—
Fractures ... ..	4	—
Fall from Ladder ... ..	—	1
Insect Bite ... ..	—	2

## Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1933.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at Subjoined Ages.															Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 yrs.	2 & under 3 yrs.	3 & under 4 yrs.	4 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 65 yrs.	65 & upwards.	Residents.	Non-Residents.		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid																	
Fevers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Measles ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Whooping Cough ... ..	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3		
Diphtheria ... ..	9	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...		
Influenza ... ..	79	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	7	6	32	27	34	9		
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory																	
System ... ..	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	36	14	33	8	48	3		
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	16	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	12	6		
Syphilis ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	...		
General Paralysis of Insane																	
tabes dorsalis ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1		
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	10	89	83	82	38		
Diabetes ... ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	14	14	3		
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	55	33	7		
Heart Disease ... ..	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	20	99	249	115	24		
Aneurysm ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1		
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	74	18	6		
Bronchitis ... ..	65	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	46	19	3		
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	110	24	11	2	...	1	4	1	1	5	8	35	18	63	25		
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	3	3		
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	8	14	9		
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of																	
age) ... ..	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4		
Appendicitis ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	1	11	7		
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...		
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ... ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	4		
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	37	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	9	19	23	22		
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	12	10	14	12		
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4		
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	5	6		
Congenital Debility, Malforma- tion, etc., and Premature																	
Birth ... ..	67	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	22		
Senility ... ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	69	2		
Suicide ... ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	4	4	1		
Other Violence ... ..	59	3	1	2	...	1	6	1	4	11	2	10	18	42	39		
Other Defined Causes ... ..	165	2	1	2	2	...	4	4	8	11	18	68	45	103	53		
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2		
Totals ... ..	1720	124	18	12	4	7	22	15	21	107	99	497	794	806	326		



# CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1933.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).																	
	Total	Abbey	Alvaston	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket	Bridge	Castle	Dale	Derwent	F. Gate	K. Mead	Litch.	Norman.	Osmas.	Pear Tree	Rowditch	Strangers
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diphtheria ...	9	...	1	...	5	9	8	6	2	4	4	6	3	3	5	10	2	...
Influenza ...	79	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	96	7	6	6	2	5	6	12	6	4	7	7	6	4	6	4	8	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	16	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
General Paralysis of Insane ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	187	17	8	7	12	6	11	16	15	13	11	13	19	6	7	15	11	46
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	23	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	2	3
Heart Disease ...	78	3	4	4	3	5	8	7	3	7	7	5	6	4	2	5	5	8
Aneurysm ...	380	20	22	24	30	24	21	39	27	23	21	28	31	20	11	21	18	26
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	98	4	8	9	10	4	5	7	5	5	3	8	10	8	7	5	...	7
Pneumonia ...	65	8	6	1	3	4	4	4	2	1	7	8	3	3	1	4	6	3
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	110	5	5	8	3	5	14	10	4	5	7	12	10	6	9	3	4	25
Peptic Ulcer ...	13	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	3
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	9
Appendicitis ...	14	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	11	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	7
Other Diseases of Liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Other Digestive Diseases ...	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	4
Nephritis ...	37	2	...	3	2	2	2	5	...	2	4	5	3	3	1	...	3	22
Puerperal Sepsis ...	30	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	...	1	3	2	12
Other Puerperal Causes ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
Senility ...	67	4	7	6	...	2	3	10	1	4	5	2	4	1	9	3	6	24
Suicide ...	100	9	9	4	7	11	5	7	5	5	5	14	7	5	...	1	6	2
Other Deaths from Violence ...	18	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	59	2	3	3	2	2	2	9	2	2	3	4	5	3	7	4	6	39
Causes Ill defined or Unknown	165	8	9	7	15	9	10	14	9	10	12	15	13	7	12	10	5	53
Totals ...	1720	110	100	97	106	98	107	163	88	94	112	148	136	85	90	94	92	340



**DERBY RAINFALL, 1933.**

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table:—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 139 rainy days in 1933. The amount of rain which has fallen is 25.06 inches, which is 4.39 inches below that of the average of the twenty-one years 1912-1932. The detailed figures are as under:—

DERBY.					DUFFIELD.				
	Inches.		No. of rainy days.		Inches.		No. of rainy days.		Average for Derby. 1912-1932 inclusive.
January	2.08	...	13	...	2.46	...	17	...	2.71
February	3.20	...	13	...	3.61	...	15	...	2.02
March	2.58	...	11	...	2.77	...	15	...	2.04
April	1.45	...	7	...	1.37	...	6	...	1.99
May	2.00	...	16	...	2.04	...	15	...	2.64
June	1.92	...	9	...	1.93	...	9	...	1.94
July	2.38	...	14	...	3.01	...	15	...	3.10
August	0.79	...	7	...	0.90	...	5	...	3.08
September	1.69	...	7	...	1.12	...	8	...	2.13
October	5.34	...	17	...	5.67	...	16	...	2.60
November	1.19	...	15	...	1.39	...	17	...	2.49
December	0.44	...	10	...	0.47	...	12	...	2.71
	25.06	...	139	...	26.74	...	150	...	29.45

**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

Mr. A. Connor, Cleansing and Transport Superintendent, reports as follows:—

**(a) Refuse Collection.**

During the year 1933, the "relay" system of refuse collection was instituted, and this has led to greater efficiency at a reduced cost. The whole town is placed on a weekly collection and, in the majority of cases, a regular day per week obtains.

**(b) Refuse Disposal.**

The whole of the refuse of the Borough, with the exception of Offals and Market Garbage is now disposed of by Controlled Tipping, the old Refuse Destructor having been closed down in the latter part of the year owing to its dilapidated condition.

**(c) Street Cleansing.**

(i) Scavenging. This section of the work is in process of reorganisation. The old gang system of scavenging is gradually being replaced by the orderly beat system, i.e., one man with a street orderly handcart being responsible for a given district, the refuse being collected from the handcarts by motor vehicles and conveyed to the disposal tip. A marked improvement in the cleanliness of the town is resulting.

(ii) Gully Cleansing. A mechanical gully emptier was put into commission during the year, displacing the old and insanitary system of emptying gullies by hand. With this system the whole of the sludge is taken direct from

the gully to the disposal point without being exposed to the atmosphere or to public view. The suction pipe is inserted in the gully, and by the operation of a lever the suction valve is opened and a powerful vacuum draws the contents into the sludge compartment, the liquid portion draining into a separate waste water compartment which can be periodically emptied, thus leaving only solid matter in the sludge tank, and allowing more gullies to be emptied before it is necessary to discharge. By the operation of another lever, clean water is forced into the gully, thoroughly cleansing and resealing same, finally leaving the gully in a perfectly sanitary condition. An ample supply of clean water is carried for the purpose.

### Privy and Ashpit Cleansing.

Night-work—Privies cleansed	...	...	...	12
„ Ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	4
„ Privy cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	6
Day-work—Dry ashpits cleansed	...	...	...	13

### Refuse Collected and Received.

House and Trade Refuse Collected	...	...	...	29,322	Tons
Night-soil Collected	...	...	...	240	Tons
Offal and Trade Refuse carted by Producers...	...	...	...	4,037	Tons
				<hr/> 33,599	<hr/> Tons

### Refuse Disposal.

Disposed of as Manure—by boats	...	...	...	Nil
„ by customers' own carts	...	...	...	Nil
Delivered to Farmers from pits	...	...	...	Nil
Deposited on Tips	...	...	...	28,468 Tons
Burned in the Destructors	...	...	...	4,891 Tons
Extracted from refuse and sold—				
Old Tins and Iron	...	...	...	130 Tons
Moveable ashbins provided—Housing Committee	...			992
Private Owners	...			179
				<hr/> 1,071

### Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse:—								
Electric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2. Street Cleansing and Watering:—								
Petrol Motor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

### SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by Mr. E. H. Bennett, Borough Surveyor:—

### Sewers Cleaned out during the Year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents about 36,268 yards, equal to  $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Total loads of Silt—510.

Manholes cleaned out during the Year ... .. 231

### New Sewers laid during the Year.

Cotton Lane Culvert	...	...	...	...	...	375 yds. 1in.
Slack Lane	Housing Extension	}	...	...	...	1622 yds. 1in.
Uttoxeter Old Road	" "					
Wye Street	" "					
Hollis Street	" "					
Beaufort Street Extension						
Cowsley Estate	...	...	...	...	...	200 yds. 1in.
New Streets—Lincoln Avenue and North Street					...	481 yds. 1in.
						<hr/> 2678 yds. 1in. <hr/>

### Manholes Constructed during the Year.

Cotton Lane Culvert	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Slack Lane	Housing Extension	}	...	...	...	...	22
Uttoxeter Old Road	" "						
Wye Street	" "						
Hollis Street	" "						
Beaufort Street Extension							
Cowsley Estate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New Streets—Lincoln Avenue and North Street					...	...	7
							<hr/> 38 <hr/>

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The examination of throat swabs, specimens of sputum, etc., is carried out at the Borough Laboratory, Isolation Hospital. Examinations of specimens of Cerebro-spinal fluid, blood for Widal's reaction, etc., inoculation experiments and more elaborate investigations, as well as the Wassermann test, are made at the County Council Bacteriological Laboratories, in St. Mary's Gate, at an agreed charge per specimen.

Samples of water are analysed either by the Borough Analyst at the County Council Analyst's Laboratory, or by the Analyst at the Borough Sewage Works Laboratory, Spondon.

Milk and foodstuffs are also examined by the Borough Analyst as above.

Bacteriological Examinations and Inoculation Tests of Milk are carried out at the County Council Bacteriological Laboratories.

### POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

Mr. Grantham, Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee, reports as follows:—

The Borough is divided into six Medical Relief Districts, as follows:—

District.	Wards.	Medical Officer	No. of Medical Orders Issued	Population at Census, 1931.
No. 1	Arboretum, Dale,	Dr. M. Elsom	560	24,630
No. 2	Normanton Abbey, Babington, Becket.	Dr. J. W. King	593	23,711
No. 3	Bridge, Derwent, King's Mead.	Dr. P. J. Honan	1,117	26,434
No. 4	Litchurch, Osmaston, Pear Tree.	Dr. P. G. Leeman	564	29,107
No. 5	Friar Gate, Rowditch.	Dr. G. A. Russell	530	18,607
No. 6	Alvaston, Castle.	Dr. C. F. Druitt	749	19,914

Each District Medical Officer has a surgery within their respective district.

Persons requiring Medical Relief must apply to the Relieving Officer for a Medical Order. This is taken to the Medical Officer, who sees the patient and prescribes the necessary medicines. These are dispensed at the Dispensary, Becket Street, where there is a specially-appointed Pharmacist. Medical Orders are available for four weeks, when a new application is made to the Relieving Officer for continuance.

#### **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) There are two Motor Ambulances kept at the Borough Isolation Hospital for utilisation for Infectious cases and Tuberculosis cases, when necessary.

(b) Two Motor Ambulances are kept at the Fire Station and are available for the removal of General, Medical, Surgical, Maternity, and Accident cases. The Fire Brigade is responsible for their running, and a small charge is made for the use of same.

One Motor Ambulance is kept at the City Hospital, and is used for the removal of cases to that institution.

It is known that four large firms in the town have motor ambulances which are used in the case of accidents and illness to their workpeople.



# CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.	Days and times held
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.</b>				
Alvaston ...	Carnegie Library, London Road.	2 rooms in Library	<b>Local Authority.</b> Free Library Committee, without charge to Health Committee Rose Hill Methodist Church at fee of 30/- weekly	Monday, 2—4 p.m.
Rose Hill ...	Rose Hill Methodist Church, Normanton Road, since 7/2/33, formerly Normanton Rd. Congregational Church	5 rooms in Church		Tuesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon, & 2—4 p.m. Thursday, 2—4 p.m. for new babies
St. Helen's Street ...	Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street	4 rooms in Meeting Hse.		Thursday, 10 a.m.—12 noon & 2—4 p.m.
Nottingham Road ...	Nottingham Rd. Council School	2 rooms	Education Committee's premises	Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Nightingale Rd. ...	Nightingale Rd. School	5 rooms	Education Committee's premises	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
Ashbourne Road ...	Ashbourne Rd. Congregational Church	4 rooms	Church at fee of £1 weekly	Friday, 2—4 p.m.
(opened 18/8/33)				
Dean Street ...	Chapel, Dean Street	2 rooms in Chapel	Dean St. P.M. Mission at fee of 10/- weekly	Friday, 2—4 p.m.
Trinity Street ...	Rear of Nightingale Nursing Home, London Road	2 rooms in Wooden Hut	<b>Voluntary Association.</b> Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Assoc. (payment made by Corporation under L.G.A., 1929)	Friday, 2—4 p.m.
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics.</b>				
St. Helen's Street ...	Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street	4 rooms	Society of Friends at fee of 5/- weekly	Friday, 9.30 a.m.—12 noon
City Hospital ...	Uttoxeter Road	2 rooms	Health Committee's premises	Tuesday, 2.45 p.m.
Trinity Street ...	Rear of Nightingale Nursing Home, London Road	Partitioned rooms and Doctor's room in Wooden Hut	Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Assoc. (payment made by Corporation under L.G.A., 1929)	In-patients—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 11 a.m. Out-patients—First Wednesday in month 3 p.m. Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
<b>"Toddlers' " Clinics.</b>				
Nightingale Rd. ...	Nightingale Rd. School	4 rooms	Education Committee's premises	Thursday, 2—5 p.m.
St. Helen's Street ...	Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street	4 rooms	Society of Friends at fee of 5/- weekly	
<b>Dental Clinic (for expectant &amp; Nursing Mothers and "Toddlers' ")</b> ...	Temple House, Mill Hill Lane	3 rooms in premises	Education Committee's premises	



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES—Continued.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.	Days and times held.
<b>School Clinics.</b>				
For Minor Ailment Treatment	Central Clinic, Mill Hill Lane	2 rooms in premises	Education Committee's premises	Every morning
" "	Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street	3 rooms in premises	Society of Friends at fee of 5 weekly	Tues. & Friday afterns
" "	Pear Tree Council School	2 rooms in School premises	Education Committee's premises	Mon. & Thurs. morns.
" "	Brighton Rd. Council School	1 room in School premises	" "	Mon. & Thurs. morns.
" (junior children only)	Traffic St. Council Sch.	1 " "	" "	Tues. & Friday afterns.
For Minor Ailment Treatment	Firs Estate Council Sch.	1 " "	" "	Tues. & Fri. mornings
" (junior children only)	Allenton School	1 " "	" "	Mon. & Thurs. afterns.
For Minor Ailment Treatment	Nottingham Rd. Council School	1 " "	" "	Mon. & Thurs. afterns.
" "	Central Clinic, Mill Hill Lane	4 rooms in premises	" "	Daily, morning and afternoon
Dental Treatment ...	" "	2 " "	" "	Friday morning
Ear, Nose and Throat	" "	3 " "	" "	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afterns.
Eye ...	" "	2 " "	" "	Wednesday afternoons
Skin ...	" "	2 " "	" "	Tues. & Thurs. afterns
Consultation ...	" " Central Clinic, Mill Hill Lane	2 " "	" "	Each morning and afternoon, except Wednesday afternoon
Ultra-Violet Ray ...	" "	Wooden Building	" "	Each morning and afternoon, except Wednesday afternoon
" "	Rear of 56, St. Helen's Street	" "	" "	Each morning and afternoon, except Wednesday afternoon

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES—Continued.

Name.	Situation.	Nature of Accommodation.	By whom provided.	Days and times held
<b>Tuberculosis Dispensary</b>				
Clinics ...	11, Full Street	5 rooms in premises	Health Committee's premises	Monday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (male) Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (females) Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (child'n) Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.— 5.30 p.m. (workers and new cases) Thursday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (child'n) Friday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (contacts) Saturday, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. (new cases and cases for treat- ment)
<b>Venereal Diseases.</b>				
Clinics ...	Derby and Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. London Road	Special accommodation in Out-Patient De- partment	Derby & Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (cost apportioned between Derby Borough and Derbyshire County Council on basis of Out-patient attendances)	Mon. 6—8 p.m. (males) Wed. 6—8 p.m. (males) Sat. 11.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m. (males) Mon. 3—5 p.m. (females) Thurs. 6—8 p.m. (females)

## LEGAL SUMMARY.

### Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904 and 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1890, 1901, 1913, 1927.

### Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58, 60, 62 to 66, 76, 77, 93 and 95), came into operation 3rd March, 1910, and Secs. 80, 81, 87, 88, 89 and 90 came into operation 4th January, 1910.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Section 24 and Part V.), came into operation 9th February, 1915.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part V., came into operation 7th February, 1921.

Public Health Act, 1925, Secs. 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, came into operation 15th March, 1926.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sec. 61, came into operation 3rd May, 1926.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, came into operation 1st January, 1934.

### Bye-laws, Regulations and Orders.

1930. Slaughter-houses.

1927. New Streets and Buildings.

1930. Common Lodging Houses.

1891. Nuisances (bye-laws 1 and 4), additional (only apply to Borough as it existed prior to Derby Corporation Act, 1927).

1892. Street Stop Gaps.

1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

1930. Markeaton Baths.

1930. Houses Let in Lodgings.

1930. Public Baths.

1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.

1907. Expectoration in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.

1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.

- 1910. Underground Rain-water Cisterns (as amended by 1930 bye-laws).
- 1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.
- 1911. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers.
- 1912. The Derby (No. 1) Shops Order, 1912.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 2) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. The Derby (No. 3) Shops Order, 1913.
- 1913. Regulations as to Communications between Drains and Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
- 1914. Additional General Rules for the Government of the Mental Hospital.
- 1916. For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough and for the Prevention of Nuisances.
- 1917. Spitting on Footways.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 4) Order, 1919.
- 1919. The Derby Shops (No. 5) Order, 1919.
- 1921. Employment of Children and Street Trading.
- 1921. Tents, Vans, Sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation (as amended by 1930 bye-law).
- 1928. Nursing Homes.
- 1930. Bass's Baths.
- 1930. Pleasure Grounds.
- 1930. For Preventing Waste, etc., or Contamination of Water.



## *II.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.*

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INCLUDING REPORTS BY

DR. MCKAIL, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer

AND

DR. HAIGH, “ Toddlers’ ” Clinic.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

## Infantile Mortality during the year 1933.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
<i>i Common Infectious Diseases.</i>										
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
<i>ii Diarrhœal Diseases.</i>										
Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, etc.	—	—	2	—	2	3	4	2	1	12
Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>iii Wasting Diseases.</i>										
Premature Birth ... ..	32	4	3	1	40	5	—	—	—	45
Congenital Defects ... ..	3	1	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	8
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	7
<i>iv Tuberculous Diseases.</i>										
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>v Other Causes.</i>										
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	1	7
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	5	7	24
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4
Totals ... ..	47	5	6	4	62	22	17	12	11	124

Births registered: Legitimate ... .. 1,864  
                                   Illegitimate ... .. 75  
 Deaths :  
     Legitimate Infants 114 Infantile Mortality = 61.1  
     Illegitimate     "    10                   "     = 133.3     } per 1,000  
                                   None of the 124 infants had been vaccinated.     reg'd Births.

**Maternal Mortality.** The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents. Where a Medical Practitioner was in attendance on a case, either at home or in an Institution, the form has been completed by him. In other instances where a midwife was in attendance, the forms have been completed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer. Details of all maternal deaths of Derby residents are appended.

Age.	Cause of Death.	Institution.	Children Left.
35	Toxæmia, Sapræmic Endometritis, Septic Mis-carriage ... ..	D.C.H.	5
23	Toxæmia and Hypostatic Pulmonary Congestion, Severe Chorea, Pregnancy ... ..	D.C.H.	2
28	Eclampsia, Pregnancy (8 months) ... ..	D.C.H.	5
28	Ruptured Ectopic Gestation, Laparotomy and Cardiac Failure ... ..	D.C.H.	1
29	Post-Partum Hæmorrhage, Uterine Inertia ... ..	N.N.H.	2
38	Ectopic Gestation, Laparotomy, Shock ... ..	W.H.	1
46	Pulmonary Embolism, Parturition, Placenta Prævia ... ..	—	9

#### Ante-Natal Clinics.

MUNICIPAL.—(a) 56, St. Helen's Street.

224 women attended during the year. 18 were on the register at the beginning of 1933.

195 new cases attended, 14 of whom were not pregnant and three attended as post-natal cases. 58 were primiparous women. 87 attended before engaging a midwife (19 of these were primiparæ).

The total number of attendances made was 589.

(b) CITY HOSPITAL.

365 women made 1,664 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

Expectant Mothers attended—

Out-patients—285 made 291 attendances at 12 Clinics.

In-patients—405 made 2,160 attendances at 192 Clinics.

**Dental Clinic.**—Held at Temple House, Mill Hill Lane... Particulars of treatment given to expectant and nursing mothers are as follows:—

REPORT OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 31st, 1933.

	Maternity Centre.	Child Welfare Centre.	Toddlers' Clinic.	Isolation Hospitals, etc.	Total.
No. of Cases who attended at the Clinic ...	81	48	380	81	590
No. of Cases actually treated ...	68	40	370	58	536
No. of Cases to whom advice only was given ...	13	8	10	23	54
No. of Attendances made at the Clinic ...	86	49	384	128	647
No. of Fillings ...	2	1	—	38	41
No. of Extractions ...	167	83	814	64	1128
No. of General Anaesthetics ...	69	39	370	32	510
No. of Local Anaesthetics ...	—	—	1	—	1
No. of Scalings, Dressings, etc. ...	3	—	—	4	7



**Midwives.** 91 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1933; 5 of these were bona-fide midwives and 86 were certified women. 55 were attached to institutions (23 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 17 at the City Hospital, 3 at the Poor Law Institution, 4 at the Women's Hospital, 3 at the Borough Isolation Hospital and 5 at Nursing Homes). 13 were connected with the Health Department (including two School Nurses) and 23 practised privately (four of these being resident outside the Borough).

Of the 19 midwives practising privately in the Borough, 3 did not attend any cases in the Borough in the year. These midwives attended 584 cases (572 births and 12 still-births). Medical Aid was sought in 172 cases, 136 on account of the mother and 36 on account of the infant. In addition these midwives acted as maternity nurses at 57 cases. 5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 9 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified in their practice. No maternal deaths occurred. The largest number of cases attended by any one midwife was 114. 52 visits to midwives were paid, and 14 midwives were interviewed.

**Medical Aid Forms.** 378 reports were received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year. 273 of these were on account of the condition of the mother and 97 of the baby, while eight related to both mother and infant.

**Medical Practitioners' Fees.** The total fees paid to local Medical Practitioners in respect of emergency cases attended in accordance with Section XIV. of the Midwives Act, 1918, amounted to £295 6s. 0d. in respect of 263 claims.

**Artificial Feeding.** During the year, 24 notifications of proposals to substitute Artificial Feeding were received in accordance with rules of the Central Midwives Board. This number was an increase of two as compared with the number received during the year 1932, and is equal to a percentage of 1.25 of the notified Derby births. In five instances, Artificial Feeding was supplemental to Breast Feeding.

**Nursing in the Home.** (a) The Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association provides District Nurses on application to an agreed charge per visit (and also Midwives and Maternity Nurses). It is an approved training school for Midwives, and pupils are trained there in conjunction with the Nightingale Nursing Home.

(b) Arrangements have been made with the Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association to provide skilled nursing for cases of Pneumonia, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurring in the Borough who require it, and also for cases of Pneumonia after Measles and Whooping Cough, at a fixed charge per visit.

**Baby Incubators.** No infants were placed in these incubators during the year.

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.** There were eight Welcomes or Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in existence in 1933, seven of these managed by the Corporation Health Department and one managed by the Nightingale Nursing Institution.

A new Welfare Centre was opened in August at Ashbourne Road Congregational Church Schoolroom to relieve the congestion at St. Helen's Welfare Centre. It was found necessary also to hold an additional session weekly for new babies at Rosehill Welfare Centre, as both sessions on Tuesdays were much overcrowded.

Since August, Nottingham Road Welfare Centre has had a Medical Officer attending weekly instead of fortnightly as heretofore.

Health talks were given at the Welfare Centres by the Health Visitors, viz.:

38 at Alvaston Welfare.

52 at Rose Hill Welfare.

48 at St. Helen's Street Welfare.

26 at Nightingale Road Welfare.

6 at Dean Street Welfare.

**Voluntary Helpers.**—23 Voluntary Helpers have again rendered excellent service to the Department.

**Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.** (Temple House and St. Helen's Street). Of 206 cases referred chiefly on account of rickets, malnutrition, or debility after illness, 79 cases completed the course; 19 cases were still attending at the end of 1933, while 17 cases referred did not attend at all. 91 cases did not complete the course; 38 on account of illness and 53 on account of difficulty in attending or of indifference on the part of the parent.

#### Attendances at Welfare Centres.

Centre.	Wel-comes Held.	No. of Child- ren Attend- ing.	Attendances.			No. of Child- ren Weighed	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers	Babies			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
St. Helen's Street	96	484	4987	3424	1765	4428	2308
Rose Hill ... ..	117	743	7515	4934	2926	6645	3445
Dean Street ... ..	48	241	2761	1702	1012	2331	1290
Alvaston ... ..	48	307	3702	2285	1628	3149	1577
Nightingale Road	47	328	3326	2241	1453	2904	1401
Nottingham Road	46	155	1135	857	365	1061	705
Ashbourne Road...	19	†128	889	545	380	713	393
*Trinity Street ...	48	346	†2747	2794	104	2898	528
Totals ... ..	469	2732	27062	18782	9633	24129	11647

† Approximate figures. ‡ 79 transferred from St. Helen's Street Welfare.

#### Numbers of Children making First Attendances in 1933.

Centre.	Under 1 mth.	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9 mths 1 yr.	Total	1—5 years	Total
St. Helen's Street	90	122	33	15	12	272	48	320
Rose Hill ...	103	191	62	19	12	387	46	433
Dean Street ...	31	57	15	5	1	109	19	128
Alvaston ...	28	71	15	5	1	120	13	133
Nightingale Road	34	84	17	1	3	139	19	158
Nottingham Road	26	41	12	3	—	82	8	90
Ashbourne Road...	11	21	6	5	2	45	9	54
*Trinity Street ...	108	103	23	4	1	239	12	251
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>1567</b>

\* Trinity Street Welfare is a Voluntary Centre controlled by the Derby and Derbyshire Nursing Association.

### Number of Babies entirely Artificially Fed at First Visit.

Centre.	Under 1 mth.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.
St. Helen's Street	11	20	15	11
Rose Hill ... ..	12	45	33	7
Dean Street ... ..	1	17	11	—
Alvaston ... ..	9	19	6	3
Nightingale Road	3	16	9	—
Nottingham Road	5	14	4	2
Ashbourne Road...	4	11	6	1
*Trinity Street ...	14	24	13	4
Totals ...	59	166	97	28

\* Trinity Street Welfare is a Voluntary Centre controlled by the Derby and Derbyshire Nursing Association.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases notified ... .. 29

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 84.

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.** Details of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia which have occurred during 1933 will be found in the Section dealing with Infectious Diseases.

All cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia occurring at home have been investigated by a Health Visitor, and where cases have occurred in institutions, these have been followed up on discharge, until recovery was completed. Records of cases occurring in institutions have been completed by the Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

**Pemphigus Neonatorum.** No cases were notified during the year.

### Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1932 ... ..	5
(1) Applications for Registration ... ..	1
(2) Homes Registered ... ..	1
(3) Orders made refusing or cancelling Registration ... ..	1*
(4) Appeals against such Orders ... ..	—
(5) Cases in which Orders have been	
(a) Confirmed on appeal... ..	—
(b) Disallowed ... ..	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration ... ..	6
(a) Granted ... ..	6
(b) Withdrawn ... ..	—
(c) Refused ... ..	—
On register at end of year ... ..	5

Eight visits of inspection were made during the year.

\* Registration cancelled on request from the keeper, 19/9/33.

**Home Helps.** During the year 33 applications for Home Help services were received. The full fee was paid in 15 cases, a reduced fee in 15 cases, and in two cases no charge was made to the applicants. In one instance the application was withdrawn.



**Births.** 2,424 notifications were received during 1933 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these 1,925 were live births and 70 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 401 were live births and 28 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows:—

	Derby Residents		Non-Residents.	
	No.	Percent- age.	No.	Percent- age.
<b>Live Births.</b>				
Notified by Midwives ... ..	959	39.6	14	0.6
„ Doctors ... ..	207	8.5	9	0.4
„ from Institutions				
by Midwives ... ..	664	27.4	263	10.9
by Doctors ... ..	95	3.9	115	4.7
<b>Still-Births.</b>				
Notified by Midwives ... ..	25	1.0	—	—
„ Doctors ... ..	7	0.3	—	—
„ from Institutions				
by Midwives ... ..	21	0.9	8	0.3
by Doctors ... ..	17	0.7	20	0.8
Totals ... ..	1995	82.3	429	17.7

797, or 40% of total births relating to residents took place in institutions. 1,939 births were registered.

**STILL-BIRTHS.**—98 Still-births were notified (44 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 54 by Midwives). 70 were in respect of Derby residents, and 28 non-residents. There were 90 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 111 still-births were registered, of which 36 related to non-residents. Of the 75 still-births registered relating to Derby residents, 2 were illegitimate. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 3.4.

70 still-births were investigated.

29 still-births occurred amongst primiparous women, 27 of whom had had ante-natal supervision from a Doctor privately or at a clinic.

#### **Children Act, 1908.**

On Register at beginning of year ... ..	21
Added during the year ... ..	16
Removed from Register—	
Taken out of the Borough ... ..	4
„ to relatives in Borough... ..	9
„ to Institutions in Borough ... ..	1
Adopted ... ..	3
Reached nine years of age ... ..	2
	19
On Register at end of year ... ..	18
135 visits were paid by Health Visitors to these children.	
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year ... ..	19
„ „ „ end of year ... ..	17



### Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year:—

	Sold at cost price.	Supplied free.	Total.
Dried Milk ...	8,818½ lbs.	7,198 lbs.	16,016½ lbs.

### Work of the Health Visitors.

#### SUMMARY.

#### 1. MOTHERS.

Visits <i>re</i> Expectant Mothers ...	424
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal) ...	2

#### 2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits <i>re</i> Births ...	2,019
Re-Visits <i>re</i> Births (Under 1 year) ...	10,342
„ „ Children 1—5 ...	11,875
Visits <i>re</i> Still Births ...	70
„ „ Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	124
„ „ „ „ over 1 year ...	29
„ „ Medical Help Forms (Midwives) ...	378
„ „ Home Helps ...	32
„ „ Maternal Deaths ...	5
„ „ Artificial Feeding Forms ...	24

#### 3. TODDLERS.

Visits and Re-Visits <i>re</i> Toddler's Clinic ...	1,456
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#### 4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

Visits <i>re</i> Cases of Whooping Cough ...	1,024
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	72
„ „ to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, etc.) ...	3,030

#### 5. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits <i>re</i> Infant Life Protection ...	135
„ „ Outworkers ...	172
„ „ Workrooms ...	25
„ „ Sanitary Conveniences for Females ...	592

#### 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visits <i>re</i> Special Investigations ...	1,453
„ „ Enquiries ...	368
Miscellaneous Visits ...	169
Unsuccessful Visits (out, removals, etc.) ...	3,844
Assisted at Mothers' Welcomes (Mornings and Afternoons) ...	469
„ „ „ Toddlers' Clinics ...	98
„ „ „ Ante-Natal Clinics ...	95

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:—

“ In 1933 113 cases were supplied with extra nourishment and 80 cases were afforded convalescent treatment.”

## TODDLERS CLINICS.

## REPORT BY DR. HAIGH.

Clinics held during 1933	...	...	98
Children attended	...	...	546
Total attendances	...	...	1371

Many children were found to be suffering from a combination of defects, but they may be roughly classified into groups:—

Cariou teeth and associated mouth conditions	...	...	...	248
Dietetic faults, associated with constipation, loss of appetite or skin eruption	...	...	...	49
Rickets in its various manifestations	...	...	...	22
Faulty nutrition and anæmia	...	...	...	44
Nervous, unstable and difficult children	...	...	...	12
Debility following some infectious disease	..	...	...	23
Affections of the alimentary system, mainly oxyuris infestation				31
„ „ ear, nose and throat	...	...	...	71
„ „ respiratory system and catarrhs	...	...	...	41
„ „ skin and scalp	...	...	...	13
„ „ eyes and eyelids and squint	...	...	...	26
„ „ glands	...	...	...	4
Specific infections such as whooping cough, etc.	...	...	...	4
Affections of the nervous system and defective brain development	...	...	...	7
Various defects	...	...	...	19

## References to other agencies were made as follows—

To Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	272
To Light Clinic	...	...	...	...	55
To Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	...	...	...	...	22
To Skin Clinic	...	...	...	...	3
To Institutions	...	...	...	...	34
To Derby Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	...	...	...	1

### ***III.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.***

Report by DR. A. MORRISON, School Medical Officer.

Including reports by

DR. W. H. WRAY, Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

MR. ARTHUR STAFFORD, School Dental Surgeon.

MR. H. MOUNTFORD, Organiser of Physical Training.

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Inspections:—		For the year 1932.		For the year 1933.	
Medical Officers.		Total.		Total.	
Number of Routine examinations at Elementary and Secondary Schools	...	9707		9458	
Number of Special examinations at Schools and Clinics	...	5899		5838	
Number of Re-inspections at Schools and Clinics	...	12699		14322	
					29618
Dental Officers.					
Number of Routine and Special examinations at Schools and Clinics (Elementary and Secondary)	...		18914		18532
Nurses.					
Number of examinations at Elementary Schools	...		34844		40263
Number of visits paid.—To Elementary Schools To Nursery School and Classes To Homes	...	318	3348	298	2386
	...	309		305	
	...	2721		1783	
Total number of inspections at Schools and Clinics by Medical Officers, Dental Officers and Nurses			86063		88413
Defects found during Inspection:—					
Medical Officers	...	Requiring treatment	For observation only	Requiring treatment	For observation only
	...				
Dental Officers	...	20459	2440	21510	4217
	...	11499	—	11466	—
			34398		37193
Inspection Clinic:—					
		Defects.	Attendances.	Defects.	Attendances.
		1406	1579	1608	1736



# SUMMARY OF TREATMENT.

	For the year 1932.		For the year 1933.	
	Children.	Attendances.	Children.	Attendances.
Minor Ailments Clinic ...	...	...	...	...
Dental Clinic ...	...	...	...	...
Number of Extractions ...	...	...	...	...
Number of Fillings ...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	...	...	...	...
Number of glasses provided ...	...	...	...	...
Aural Clinic ...	...	...	...	...
Number of operations performed under an anæsthetic ...	...	...	...	...
Ultra-Violet Rays Clinics ...	...	...	...	...
Skin Clinic ...	...	...	...	...
Orthopædic Clinic (Commenced November, 1933) ...	...	...	...	...
Total number of attendances for treatment ...		90703		92413

**Staff.** Several important additions to the staff were made in 1933. In consequence of the large amount of work which was left unaccomplished from year to year, it became obvious that an increase of the medical staff was essential. Accordingly, Dr. A. M. McCormick was appointed (half-time) from July, 1933. With the inception of the orthopædic scheme, Mr. Ratcliffe took the post of Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon (part-time), and Miss Phillips was appointed Orthopædic Nurse. On the dental side, Miss M. B. Anning resigned in April, and her place was taken by Miss D. Williams.

**Growth of Work.** In spite of the extra assistance, it was not possible, chiefly on account of illness, to complete the medical inspections of all the schools. Eight schools had to be carried forward. Complete supervision of the branch clinics was maintained, however, and it is hoped to accomplish the full programme in 1934. Although it might have been expected that saturation point had been reached, the figures for re-inspections again show an increase, but the number of routine examinations were slightly below that of 1932.

### SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

**Accommodation for Medical Inspection.**—Arrangements have been the same as in previous years, and as reported in previous Annual Reports.

### THE DERBY SCHOOLS.

The number of Public Elementary Schools within the Borough is 35, including Temple House Special School.

### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Elementary Schools is 22,439. The number of names on the books is 20,853, and the average attendance 18,438.

### CO-ORDINATION.

Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services continue as outlined in previous reports.

### THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

#### SCHOOL HYGIENE.

There are few changes to record in this respect during 1933. Except in the old schools, conditions generally are good. In some of the older schools, natural lighting is rather poor but ventilation is moderately satisfactory. In some of these schools, the lavatories are inadequate and out of date. These, however, are having attention, and any outstanding defect has been remedied. In the newer schools, and especially in the most recent ones, lighting and ventilation are particularly good, while the lavatories are entirely satisfactory. It is to be regretted, however, that even in the latest schools, better arrangements have not been made for the drying of wet clothes. Some improvements have been effected in the heating of cloak rooms, but even so, they cannot be regarded as quite satisfactory. Dampness has long been regarded as prejudicial to health, and it would appear essential that a modern school should have a really effective system for the drying of wet clothes.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A detailed statement of the routine of medical inspection was given in the report for 1932.

It was found impossible to complete the medical inspection of all the Elementary Schools during the year. Eight schools had to be left over for inspection in 1934.

**Number of children inspected.**—The total number of children inspected was 7,632. Of these, 3,768 were boys, and 3,864 were girls.

The total 7,632 does not include all the children examined in the schools, as a considerable number were brought forward by the Head Teachers for some special examination. The total number of these cases amounted to 278.

## FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

### Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 1.0, this being a decrease on last year's figure.

The percentage of children whose footgear was recorded as unsatisfactory was 1.04, a decrease on the figure for 1932.

### Malnutrition.

The percentage of poorly nourished children recorded at the annual inspections was 2.59, a slight decrease on last year's figure. Some of these children suffer from malnutrition not so much on account of the general factors, poor homes, insufficient sleep, poverty and therefore insufficient and inadequate food, but because of some peculiar subnormality. Where general causes operate, an effort is made to improve their circumstances by bringing them in touch with the ameliorative schemes of the Authority, free meals, milk in schools, cod-liver oil and malt, and ultra-violet therapy, and subsequent enquiries show that these factors have a favourable influence on the nutrition of the child.

### Uncleanliness.

3.56% of the children examined were found to be verminous at the annual inspections, most of them being of a slight character, exclusion from school being unnecessary in any of these cases.

Further particulars under this heading are given in that part of the report dealing with the work of the School Nurses.

### Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The numbers of children found at the routine inspections to have minor ailments and diseases of the skin were again very small. This, however, is to be expected, for with the general distribution of Clinics, these cases are seen whenever the conditions arise. In fact, those discovered at the routine inspection are generally found to be already under treatment.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections:—

Seborrhœa	...	...	15	Boils	...	...	...	4
Dermatitis	...	...	13	Ringworm Scalp	...	...	...	4
Urticaria	...	...	7	Warts	...	...	...	3
Impetigo	...	...	5	Herpes	...	...	...	3
Acne	...	...	5	Other Diseases	...	...	...	13

### Visual Defects and external eye disease.

The number of children whose vision was tested was 5,267 out of a total of 7,632 who were examined during the year. Of those tested, 1,720 (or 32.7%) had defects of vision in varying degrees, compared with 30% in 1932,



654 children with defects over 6/9, 6/9, or reading only 6/9, 6/9, but exhibiting signs of eye strain, were referred to the School Clinic for refraction. In the eight and twelve year old age groups the percentage of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6 were:—

8 year Boys	... 26.26	12 year Boys	... 27.90
8 year Girls	... 31.87	12 year Girls	... 33.13

In the same groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either eye) were:—

8 year Boys	... 14.1	12 year Boys	... 14.7
8 year Girls	... 14.4	12 year Girls	... 17.5

It will thus be seen that in every category, more girls were affected with poor vision than boys.

**Prevalence of Squint.**—To ascertain the approximate number of new cases of squint arising annually, a record has been kept of all the five year old children who were affected in this way. The figures show that out of 1,519 children examined, 89, or 5.8%, have varying degrees of squint. In some of these cases the deviation was slight, but in many of them it was severe, and in spite of treatment may lead to defective vision in the squinting eye. Apart altogether from the æsthetic aspect, the importance of this condition as a frequent cause of defective vision is considerable. Up to now there is really no successful method of treatment, and in the majority of children, excepting in slight cases or cases of alternating squint, the squinting eye eventually possesses very poor vision. It is unfortunate that this problem still awaits a satisfactory solution.

**External Eye Disease.**—In these conditions it is noteworthy that the numbers ascertained at the routine inspections were very small, especially contrasted with the numbers which were found at special examinations. The majority of these special cases were, of course, seen at the clinics. The following defects were found in the course of Medical Inspection:—

Blepharitis	... 27	Styes	... 2
Conjunctivitis	... 14	Corneal Opacities	... 2
Other Defects 4			

### Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils or tonsils and adenoids was 3.6% of the number examined. In addition, 7.76% were referred for observation. It is thus evident that there is no diminution in this condition, and it is unfortunate that its cause has not yet been determined, for its malign association with other evil influences affecting the health of the child is undoubted. Whether septic tonsils or adenoids are the cause per se, or whether only an effect of general causation, the fact remains that they are found associated with rheumatism, ear trouble, and inflammation of the throat and respiratory tract, diseases which profoundly affect the later life of the child. As previous reports have shown, the proportion of children with this condition was largest in the entrant group, and in very few cases could it be shown that the condition developed after five years of age.

### Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

No additional factors came to light during the year in connection with otorrhœa. There seems to be no doubt that this condition is found in association with infective diseases, such as measles and scarlet fever, and that enlarged tonsils and adenoids are potent factors in its causation. Otorrhœa was found more in the younger children than in the older, and conversely, its



chief sequela, deafness, was found more in the older than the younger. It is hoped that with the treatment available there will be a gradual reduction in the incidence of this disease with its serious consequences. The education of parents to the gravity of diseases like measles and scarlet fever, from this as well as other aspects, would also tend to limit its occurrence.

Discharge from one or both ears was noted in 50 instances in the course of routine medical inspection. The total number of children who were found to have subnormal hearing was 22.

### Dental Defects.

3,065 children were found at the routine medical inspection to have carious teeth. Only the urgent cases were referred direct to the School Dental Clinic, as in the majority of these cases the children are included in the routine age groups inspected by the School Dental Surgeons during the year.

### Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

The number of children suffering from defects due to rickets showed a reduction from 406 in 1932 to 360 in 1933. It is hoped that we are now beginning to show a progressive decrease in this condition; housing and other conditions have improved so much in the past few years that we ought now to be reaping the harvest. On the other hand, the number of children with spinal curvature has advanced from 314 in 1932 to 419 in 1933. These figures signify one of two things, or possibly both: (1) That the desks and chairs in the schools are unsuitable; and (2) that a higher standard of normality has been made. I am of opinion that the latter is the chief reason for the increase, for with the beginning of the orthopædic scheme it is hoped to treat even slight cases of spinal curvature, and therefore more attention has been devoted to very slight abnormalities. At the same time, in addition to careless and faulty posture, attention is being given to ill-adapted school furniture.

The following deformities were noted at the routine medical inspections:

Spinal Curvature	... 419	Flat Foot	... .. 15
Rickets	... .. 360	Infantile Paralysis	... 12
Slight Chest		Cleft Palate and Hare	
Abnormalities	... 67	Lip	... .. 9
Congenital Deformities,		Torticollis	... .. 9
Talipes, etc.	... .. 18	Other Defects	... .. 30

### Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

The percentage of children found to be suffering from heart defects (functional and organic) was 6.6. As previously recorded, it was again noted that many of these children, while not suffering from rheumatism at the time of the medical examination, had a history of a previous rheumatic manifestation. Although a certain amount of ignorance is still prevalent regarding the serious consequences of what were formerly regarded as trivial growing pains, there is no doubt that the continued education of parents on this subject is having a good result. It may be safely said that there is now a fair general knowledge, not only of the various aspects of rheumatism, but also of the fact that a heart defect may accompany even a very slight attack.

### Tuberculosis.

Dr. W. H. Wray, Tuberculosis Medical Officer, reports:—

“ During the year 1933, 361 children of school age were examined at the

Tuberculosis Clinic. This number includes observation cases and contacts of notified cases. Unfortunately the limited facilities offered only permitted the X-Ray examination of 128 of these children. Many of these could with advantage have attended an open-air school established for what might be called the "potentially tuberculous," but of course there is not such an establishment in Derby.

Nine children of school age were notified as suffering from tuberculosis, four from pulmonary tuberculosis and five from other forms of tuberculosis. Of the non-pulmonary cases, two were cases of tuberculous meningitis (both fatal), two of tuberculosis of the cervical glands, and one of tuberculosis of the right hip joint.

Fifteen school children were admitted to the Borough Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Twenty-three school children were discharged from the Institution, their condition on discharge being reported as:—

		Pulmonary cases.		Non-pulmonary cases.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Much improved	...	10	6	2	—
Improved	...	—	3	1	—
In Statuo Quo	...	1	—	—	—

These figures include cases notified in previous years and cases admitted for observation. No school children died in the Institution during the year.

Ninety-one children were excluded from school, either whole-time or part-time, owing to definite or suspected tuberculosis.

#### Other Defects and Diseases.

**Enlarged Thyroid.**—Enlargement of the thyroid gland was found in 74 instances. The majority of these were only of a slight character. Instructions were given in every case to obtain means to secure a mitigation of this condition.

			Entrants.	Intermediates.	Leavers.
Boys	...	...	3	5	8
Girls	...	...	4	10	44

#### Vaccination.

995 (13.0%) of the 7,632 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

#### FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as outlined in the report for 1932.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

**Inspection Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic is reserved for children requiring special examination, cases referred from the Children's Welfare Officers, and for intermediate and concluding examinations of children having courses of Ultra-Violet Ray treatment. 1,736 attendances were made at this

clinic during the year. The following were the types of cases which attended the Inspection Clinic :—

Bronchitis	...	...	312	Non-Pulmonary		
Debility	...	...	202	Tuberculosis	...	23
Heart Defects	...	...	143	Skin Diseases	...	23
Anæmia	...	...	126	Enlarged Glands	...	21
Rheumatism	...	...	109	Enuresis	...	18
Tonsils & Adenoids	...	...	107	Definite Pulmonary		
Malnutrition	...	...	96	Tuberculosis	...	17
Deformities	...	...	67	Chorea	...	16
Vision	...	...	65	Other Lung Diseases	...	16
Neurosis	...	...	52	Ear Diseases	...	15
Suspected Pulmonary				Acidosis	...	12
Tuberculosis	...	...	34	Epilepsy	...	12
Anorexia	...	...	25	Worms	...	10
Other Nose & Throat				Other Diseases	...	63
Defects	...	...	24			

**Minor Ailments Clinics.**—These clinics continue to function on the lines indicated in previous reports. Parents continue to attend them in increasing numbers, and this section of the work is absorbing more and more of the Medical Officers' time. The children seen by the Medical Officers at these clinics fall roughly into six groups.

- (1) Simple chronic sores, for which the Nurse wishes advice.
- (2) Injuries
- (3) Diseases of eyes, ears, skin, etc.
- (4) Cases of sore throats, etc., which may prove to be infectious diseases.
- (5) General cases of illness brought by parents.
- (6) Cases which have been off school without medical attendance, and for which a " return to school " authority is required.

In spite of the amount of time given up to these clinics, it is clear that it covers a field which was formerly untouched, and it may be claimed that much unnecessary suffering is obviated by these clinics being available. That the time of the Medical Officer is not wasted on cases with which the School Nurse is quite competent to deal, it may be stated that of the 60,097 attendances at these clinics, only 11,944 were seen by the Medical Officers.

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic is held each morning (Saturday included).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	4245
Total number of attendances	...	...	21391
Total number of clinics held	...	...	286
Average number per clinic	...	...	75

**Minor Ailments Clinic, St. Helen's Street.**—Consequent on the Health Department moving to new premises, this clinic (established in December, 1929) is now held at the Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street on two afternoons per week (Tuesday and Friday).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1648
Total number of attendances	...	...	7606
Total number of clinics held	...	...	84
Average number per clinic	...	...	91



**Minor Ailments Clinic, Brighton Road School.**—This clinic was established in March, 1915, and is held on two afternoons per week (Tuesday and Friday).

Total number of cases attended ...	...	1126
Total number of attendances ...	...	3679
Total number of clinics held ...	...	85
Average number per clinic ...	...	43

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Pear Tree School.**—This clinic is held on two mornings per week (Tuesday and Friday).

Total number of cases attended ...	...	1975
Total number of attendances ...	...	5594
Total number of clinics held ...	...	85
Average number per clinic ...	...	66

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Traffic Street School.**—This clinic, established in August, 1920, is held on two afternoons per week (Monday and Thursday) for treatment of Junior children only.

Total number of cases attended ...	...	840
Total number of attendances ...	...	3076
Total number of clinics held ...	...	85
Average number per clinic ...	...	36

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Firs Estate School.**—This clinic was established in February, 1928, and is held on two mornings per week (Tuesday and Friday) for treatment of Junior children only.

Total number of cases attended ...	...	1477
Total number of attendances ...	...	4610
Total number of clinics held ...	...	85
Average number per clinic ...	...	54

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Nightingale Road School.**—This clinic was established in March, 1931, and is held on two mornings per week (Monday and Thursday).

Total number of cases attended ...	...	1807
Total number of attendances ...	...	5327
Total number of clinics held ...	...	86
Average number per clinic ...	...	62

**Minor Ailments Clinic, Nottingham Road School.**—This clinic was established in January, 1930, and is held on two afternoons per week (Monday and Thursday).

Total number of cases attended ...	...	2775
Total number of attendances ...	...	8814
Total number of clinics held ...	...	86
Average number per clinic ...	...	102

**Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended ...	...	7669
Total number of attendances ...	...	9311
Total number of clinics held ...	...	1088



Mr. Arthur Stafford, School Dental Surgeon, reports as follows:—

“ The report of the Dental Services for 1933 can be considered a satisfactory one in the circumstances. Once again, change of staff has interrupted the continuity of work, which for a period of two months was carried out by a depleted staff. In April Miss M. B. Anning resigned, and in June Miss D. Williams commenced duties as her successor.

As the dental conditions of the school children progressively improve, the amount of conservative treatment increases and that of extractions decreases. This means that the facilities afforded by the two surgeries are now becoming insufficient. Treatment during extraction clinics is carried out by two officers—one as anæsthetist and one as operator, while that of conservation clinics is dealt with single-handed. Up to the present it has been possible to dovetail the various duties, viz.—treatment sessions (conservative and extraction), School Inspections and School lectures, so that no surgery space is wasted, and Officers fully occupied. The time has now arrived when a third surgery becomes necessary to cater for the increasing single-handed work, not only to enable the required treatment to be dealt with, but also to utilise the services of the staff economically and to the full.

**Inspections.**—All the Elementary Schools in the Borough, with the exception of Boulton, Temple House, and the Central Schools, were visited once during the year, and children of all ages were inspected, totalling 18,326. It was found impossible to place Boulton School, newly opened at the end of last year, on this year's list, but this school will be the first to be dealt with in the forthcoming year. Owing to pressure of work it has not yet been possible to include Temple House and the Central Schools in the Routine Scheme, but while this means that there is no form of systematic inspection for these schools, it must be clearly understood that Clinic treatment is available for their pupils, many of whom take advantage of it during each year. The records of the school inspections (Table A. page 49) show a continued increase in the percentage of perfectly sound mouths.

Of those children found on inspection to require treatment, 64.9% were Consents, 25.9% were Refusals, while from 9.2% there were no replies (Table A. page 49). These percentages are quite satisfactory, and taken collectively, are much the same as those of last year in spite of the curious changes in certain individual schools.

The statistics given in the lower part of Table A. show a slight improvement in the dental conditions of the 5 and 6 years age groups—a pleasing feature which may be said to be due in some measure to the increased treatment carried out on children referred from the Toddlers' and Infant Welfare Clinics of the Health Department. This linking up of the pre-school child is of exceedingly great value in school dentistry.

Treatment.—8,906 attendances at the Clinic were made by 7,470 children.

(a) Fillings.—4,420 fillings were inserted in Permanent teeth and 38 in Temporary teeth, showing a further increase in conservative treatment. The difference between the numbers of Permanent teeth filled and Permanent teeth extracted steadily continues to grow in the right direction.

(b) Extractions.—10,065 Temporary teeth and 2,464 Permanent teeth were extracted. The latter number, while still high, is gradually decreasing. It should be realised that a certain proportion of these Permanent teeth are extracted in cases of “ overcrowding,” this treatment being a simple form of Orthodontia, and in such instances there is no question of dental caries, and

therefore no case of the loss of a Permanent tooth that might possibly have been conserved at an earlier date. This fact further improves the figure of Permanent teeth extracted.

5885 administrations of Nitrous Oxide gas were given for these extractions. An improved gas apparatus, arranged for the combination of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen, was obtained early in the year, and considerable use was made of this form of anæsthetic.

(c) Other Operations.—There was the usual small number of cases for the treatment of gum conditions and for the scaling and polishing of teeth, but none of outstanding merit.

School Lectures.—Propaganda work was continued as in the past year, and 39 lectures were given to 6,110 children of 11 to 14 years of age. Considerable interest is displayed by the children in these lectures, and the general opinion expressed by Head Teachers is such as to encourage the belief that this form of propaganda is worth while.

Table B. (page 50) shows the progress of the work during the past seven years by a comparison of the more important records. Mention has already been made of the increase in the number of sound mouths, while the number of children requiring treatment has varied only slightly. A slight increase in the percentage of "Consents" for treatment is noted, but all these figures keep remarkably stable, any variation being favourable.

TABLE A.  
ROUTINE DENTAL INSPECTION PERCENTAGES.

School	Sound	Defective but not Requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Consents	Refusals	No Reply
Allenton ... ..	15.0	14.0	71.0	65.7	26.0	8.3
All Saints ... ..	13.5	31.5	55.0	59.9	32.3	7.8
Ashbourne Road ...	9.0	35.0	56.0	67.1	19.6	13.3
Brighton Road ...	22.0	11.5	66.5	65.9	20.0	14.1
Christ Church ...	16.0	17.5	66.5	64.6	22.5	12.9
Clarence Road ...	31.0	33.5	35.5	71.9	16.2	11.9
Firs Estate ... ..	30.5	27.5	42.0	71.6	23.4	5.0
Gerard Street ...	15.0	33.5	51.5	72.7	14.1	13.2
Kedleston Road ...	24.5	24.5	51.0	61.0	29.2	9.8
Nightingale Road ...	26.0	37.0	37.0	76.2	20.9	2.9
Normanton ... ..	21.0	22.5	56.5	63.5	22.9	13.6
Nottingham Road ...	12.5	26.0	61.5	54.4	30.3	15.3
Nuns Street ... ..	17.0	32.5	50.5	68.0	25.7	6.3
Orchard Street ...	15.0	27.5	57.5	43.1	44.8	12.1
Pear Tree ... ..	15.0	16.0	69.0	67.1	26.8	6.1
Practising ... ..	13.5	32.0	54.5	74.5	21.7	3.8
Reginald Street ...	32.5	22.0	45.5	60.3	24.5	15.2
St. Andrew's ... ..	19.0	28.0	53.0	57.1	33.1	9.8
St. Anne's ... ..	14.0	28.5	57.5	51.3	47.1	1.6
St. Chad's ... ..	26.0	31.0	43.0	51.5	28.7	19.8
St. Dunstan's ...	14.5	31.0	54.5	62.8	33.1	4.1
St. James' Church ...	15.5	14.0	70.5	76.4	20.3	3.3
St. James' Road ...	14.5	35.5	50.0	69.7	18.5	11.8
St. John's ... ..	15.0	28.5	56.5	62.0	32.6	5.4
St. Joseph's... ..	27.5	31.5	41.0	77.7	14.9	7.4
St. Luke's ... ..	15.5	33.5	51.0	73.8	19.3	6.9
St. Mary's ... ..	12.0	24.0	64.0	66.4	24.8	8.8
St. Paul's ... ..	13.5	25.5	61.0	54.9	33.3	11.8
St. Peter's ... ..	16.0	34.5	49.5	57.1	33.7	9.2
St. Thomas' ... ..	11.0	41.0	48.0	77.3	18.4	4.3
Traffic Street ...	8.0	32.5	59.5	56.9	31.6	11.5
Wilmorton ... ..	26.5	35.5	38.0	74.0	19.8	6.2
Average percentage	18.4	27.3	54.3	64.9	25.9	9.2
Aged 5 years ...	19.1	43.1	37.8			
" 6 " ...	10.7	42.9	46.4			
" 7 " ...	8.5	32.4	59.1			
" 8 " ...	9.3	29.3	61.4			
" 9 " ...	12.0	28.3	59.7			
" 10 " ...	16.7	26.1	57.2			
" 11 " ...	23.6	19.7	56.7			
" 12 " ...	30.3	15.3	54.4			
" 13 " ...	29.7	14.3	56.0			
" 14 " ...	35.2	12.4	52.4			
Average percentage	18.4	27.3	54.3			



TABLE B.

## Percentage of Children.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Sound ... ..	7.5	8.4	9.5	12.7	14.2	17.0	18.4
Defective but not requiring treatment ...	15.5	22.8	22.6	25.4	21.7	29.9	27.3
Requiring treatment...	77.0	68.8	67.9	61.9	64.1	53.1	54.3
Consents ...	64.3	68.3	69.1	76.5	66.5	64.5	64.9
Refusals ...	22.3	21.8	20.4	17.5	23.5	26.7	25.9
No reply ...	13.4	9.9	10.5	6.0	10.0	8.8	9.2

**Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic is held on part of four sessions per week. In addition, the Consulting Specialist attends on Monday afternoon and sees any cases which are referred to him.

Total number of cases attended ...	1136
Total number of attendances ...	1795
Spectacles provided at contract rates ...	794

**Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic is held once weekly when the School Aurist attends for examinations and general treatment. The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils or tonsils and adenoids in 1933 was 340. This figure compares with 573 in 1932, and as explained in previous reports, this decrease was expected. As we are now up to date in this clinic, and unless there is a fall in the incidence of this condition, these numbers will probably remain about this level. The general procedure remains as outlined previously, and the results of the operations have proved highly satisfactory.

The treatment of otorrhœa continues on both local and general lines. All cases are kept under treatment until clear, and by the system of multiple clinics which obtains in the town, any recurrence is brought under treatment immediately.

Total number of cases attended ...	854
Total number of attendances ...	3498
Number of clinics held by Specialist ...	30
Average number per clinic seen by Specialist	40

**Ultra-violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic was opened in February, 1927. The following were the types of cases treated during the year:—

Septic Sores ...	60	Psoriasis ...	8
Chronic Ulcers ...	37	Seborrhœic Dermatitis ...	6
Erythema Pernio ...	28	Ichthyosis ...	5
Alopecia Areata ...	22	Furunculosis ...	3
Impetigo Contagiosa ...	13	Xeroderma ...	2
Dermatitis ...	9	Other Diseases ...	9



## Completed course:—

Bronchitis ... ..	120	Enlarged Glands ... ..	21
General Debility following		Anorexia ... ..	17
Infectious Diseases, etc. ...	105	Neurosis ... ..	17
Malnutrition ... ..	65	Asthma ... ..	10
Anæmia ... ..	64	Enuresis ... ..	6
Rheumatism . ... ..	43	Other Diseases ... ..	11
Rickets ... ..	22		

## Incomplete course:—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	55	Anæmia	...	...	...	29
General Debility following					Neurosis	...	...	...	10
Infectious Diseases, etc.	...			47	Rheumatism	.	...	...	8
Malnutrition	.	...	...	40	Other Diseases		...	...	20
Rickets	...	...	...	30					
Total number of children attended						...		942	
Total number of attendances						...	...	13667	
Total number of clinics held						...	...	426	
Average number per clinic						...	...	32	
Total number of exposures						...	...	14080	

In addition, 266 cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics made 2,865 attendances, receiving 2,887 exposures.

**Ultra-violet Ray Clinic, St. Helen's Street.**—This clinic has had to be discontinued temporarily, as there was no accommodation in the new premises. It is hoped, however, to find a place for it in the Wright Street Nursery School. An effort has been made to treat the cases at the Central Clinic at Mill Hill Lane during the period the lamp is out of action in St. Helen's Street, but it has not been altogether successful, and many of the younger children, on account of distance, have not been able to take advantage of the course. The following were the types of cases treated. In addition, 38 Nursery School children were given a course of treatment as a general tonic. The children who received this treatment were mostly those whose vitality appeared to be lower than normal, but who did not come under the category of any disease.

## Completed course:—

General Debility following		Skin Diseases ... ..	7
Infectious Diseases, etc. ...	16	Anæmia ... ..	5
Malnutrition ... ..	13	Rheumatism ... ..	3
Rickets ... ..	12	Enlarged Glands ... ..	3
Bronchitis ... ..	9	Other Diseases ... ..	4

## Incomplete course:—

Bronchitis ... ..	10	Malnutrition . ... ..	7
Rickets ... ..	8	Anæmia ... ..	3
Other Diseases 6			

Total number of children attended ... ..				144
Total number of attendances ... ..				2318
Total number of clinics held ... ..				120
Average number per clinic ... ..				19
Total number of exposures ... ..				2318

In addition, 58 cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare and Toddlers' Clinics made 597 attendances, receiving 597 exposures.

It will thus be seen that the cases treated fall into several distinct categories, which may be classified as follows:—

General Conditions:—

- (1) Tendency to Catarrh, Bronchitis, etc.
- (2) Debility following Infectious Diseases.
- (3) Conditions associated with Anorexia, Malnutrition, etc.
- (4) Blood conditions—Anæmia.
- (5) Rickets.
- (6) Rheumatic conditions allied to general nervous disturbances.
- (7) Glandular manifestations in the absence of particular exciting causes.

Local conditions:—

- (1) Skin conditions.
- (2) Enlarged glands.
- (3) Chronic ulcers.

For general conditions, the Carbon Arc lamp is used. The treatment is bi-weekly, and the initial exposure is three minutes. The exposures lengthen by two minutes, two minutes, and three minutes, at each new exposure, until a maximum of ten minutes is reached. The course is complete after twenty exposures, but it may be continued further on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

The child is completely examined before treatment, a careful record is kept of weight and general reaction, and a general examination on the conclusion of the course is made. It is unfortunate that we have no scientific records on the progress of these children. Almost all of them gain more than the normal increase as far as that may be computed, and of course many of them are concurrently on other forms of treatment—cod-liver oil, etc., but taking this into consideration, it seems evident, from the increased vitality of the children, and the appreciation of the parents, that an improvement unexplained by any other cause has been made. The outstanding successes are achieved in Post Infectious Disease Debility, Catarrhal conditions generally, and Anorexia, while of local conditions the results of Ultra-Violet Therapy on chronic ulcers is extremely gratifying.

For local conditions, the Mercury vapour lamp is used, and the same procedure is adopted, except that in the case of chronic ulcers a daily exposure may be given. The child is seen frequently, and the treatment stopped when advisable.

**Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—This clinic was established in November, 1919, and is held on one afternoon per week. The following were the types of cases treated during the year:—

Ringworm Scalp	...	...	77	Erythema	...	...	...	8
Dermatitis	...	...	41	Nævus	...	...	...	4
Alopecia Areata	...	...	26	Septic Sores	...	...	...	4
Seborrhœa Corporis.	...	...	17	Xeroderma	...	...	...	3
Warts	...	...	13	Scabies	...	...	...	3
Seborrhœic Dermatitis	...	...	12	Lichen Planus	...	...	...	2
Impetigo Contagiosa	...	...	12	Urticaria	...	...	...	2
Psoriasis	...	...	10	Ichthyosis	...	...	...	2
Seborrhœa Capitis	...	...	9	Acne	...	...	...	2
Ringworm Body	...	...	8	Other Diseases	...	...	...	6

Total number of cases attended	...	...	261
Total number of attendances	...	...	1450
Total number of clinics held by Specialist			39
Average number per clinic seen by Specialist			27

**Orthopædic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.**—The long awaited Borough Orthopædic Scheme was inaugurated in November, and a start was made by the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon reviewing every cripple known to the Local Authority. Some of these children were suitable for treatment, but in many the condition had become chronic and beyond successful efforts. Now that the scheme is properly started, it is hoped to accomplish the following:—

- (1) Early ascertainment and immediate treatment.
- (2) Lengthy hospital treatment if necessary.
- (3) Definite after-care.

In addition, it is hoped to undertake treatment for minor orthopædic defects such as Kyphosis, etc., at the School Clinic.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	65
Total number of attendances	...	...	277
Total number of clinics held by Specialist...			6
Average number per clinic seen by Specialist			13

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The system of notification by the Head Teachers and Children's Welfare Officers and methods of procedure were continued as in previous years. The total number of notifications received from the school authorities was 871. The numbers of children who were the victims of infectious diseases in 1933 were as follows:—

Varicella	...	...	...	1033	Whooping Cough	...	...	136
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	119	Mumps	...	...	57
Diphtheria	...	...	...	116	Measles	...	...	12

The most noteworthy change in the incidence of Infectious Diseases among school children occurred in the case of Measles, in which the number dropped from 1,869 in 1932 to 12 in 1933. This low figure is doubtless the reaction after the widespread epidemic of Measles the previous year. There was in addition, however, a reduction in the number of children who contracted Mumps, and an increase in Chicken Pox cases. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria remained almost stationary.

The close co-operation between the Health and School Medical Departments has continued as outlined in previous reports.

**School Closure.**—It was not found necessary to close any of the schools during the year.

**Diphtheria Swabbing.**—During 1933, 494 swabbings were taken from the throats of school children, and of these, 68 were found to contain diphtheria bacilli, a percentage of 13.76.

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis.**—Dr. Haigh, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, has continued his lectures on this subject to parents at various schools in the town during the year, and has also carried on the immunisation clinics at Derwent Street and Nightingale Road. The percentage of school children immunised, however, is still small, and until a higher percentage is successfully inoculated, the incidence of diphtheria is not likely to be lowered to any exceptional degree.



## OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There is no Open-Air School in Derby. In a large number of schools, when conditions are favourable, classes are held in the open-air in summer, but the most systematic open-air teaching is done at the Borough Sanatorium, where a small class for tuberculous children receive daily instruction from a qualified teacher. Reference to school journeys and camps is made in the report of the Organiser of Physical Training.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Mountford, Organiser of Physical Training, reports as follows:—

“ The two outstanding features of this report must naturally be:—

- (1) A retrospect of the first year's working in the reorganised schools.
- (2) The prospect for the new 1933 Syllabus of Physical Training for Junior Schools.

**Physical Training in the Senior Schools.**—In last year's report the hope was expressed that all Senior Schools would be supplied with some portable apparatus. It is now possible to report that all Senior Schools with two exceptions have been supplied with the following apparatus:—

- 4 benches.
- 3 or 4 mats.
- 1 vaulting horse.
- 1 vaulting box.
- 2 jumping stands.

The two exceptions mentioned were not supplied with apparatus because these schools do not possess a suitable room in which physical training can be taken.

Speaking of physical exercises as distinct from games and activities, there is a marked difference in the enthusiasm shown for this work in the boys' and girls' schools. This statement, indeed, would apply to all schools, whether Senior or Junior, but it is probably more apparent in the Senior Schools where the physical training is in the hands of one or two teachers who specialise. Whilst all round enthusiasm is generally shown by the women teachers, the enthusiasm of the men is more particularly directed towards the playing of games and team activities. There is a definite need for more able and enthusiastic men teachers of physical training in the Senior Schools. It is hoped that the new Physical Training College at Leeds will do much to repair this lack of suitable male teachers of physical training.

The possession of a room in which to take physical training and the supply of portable apparatus has widened the scope of the physical training lessons. There is a tendency on the part of many teachers to take the whole of the physical training lessons indoors, and often to spend too much time on apparatus work. The physical training lesson is an open-air lesson, and should be taken out of doors whenever possible. It may not be convenient to take apparatus into the playgrounds, but this should not prevent the major portion of a lesson from being taken in the open air and returning inside when necessary for the apparatus work.

A real move has at last been made towards the provision of suitable clothing for the physical training lesson. This is one of the most pleasing results which reorganisation has brought about. The wearing of suitable clothing for the physical training lesson is a matter of personal hygiene. If



this hygienic training is to be of real value, it is felt that the provision of such clothing is a matter for the parents and not for the Education Committee. At the most, the Education Committee could only provide a limited number of garments, and these would have to be used in a communal way. Dress should be a personal matter, and the child should be trained to see the necessity of providing his own change of dress. In most Senior Schools, the scholars are already providing their own shoes. Much remains to be done, but it is certain that a good example from teachers, and unfailing enthusiasm will do a great deal towards further improvement.

**The 1933 Physical Training Syllabus for Junior Schools.**—Praise or criticism of the new syllabus would be premature at such an early stage. An issue of one copy per department for all schools in Derby was made as soon as the syllabus was published. The syllabus has been accepted enthusiastically in schools, and many teachers have already expressed their delight at some of the new features. The new syllabus is a full comprehensive scheme of physical training which will not be found lacking in the ideal school, and yet it is full of the kind of practical work which is necessary for the poorer schools where the facilities for physical training are often meagre.

**Posture.**—The question of good posture has always been an important one, and no physical training report should be complete without reference to it. Good carriage should be habitual, and not merely the ability to hold oneself correctly on occasions. Physical training teachers have for several years paid attention to the training of posture in the physical training lessons, and good results are evident. However, the time at the disposal of the physical training teacher for posture training is all too short, and is not sufficient to produce the habitual good carriage which is needed. Posture training, like the teaching of English, is not merely the business of the specialist, but the duty of every teacher in a school. If every member of a staff really felt and appreciated this duty, much progress would be made. It is hoped that a specialist teacher in Mathematics would not allow an example of badly spoken English to pass without casual correction. Neither should any teacher, because he or she is not the specialist in physical training, fail to correct examples of bad posture. The opportunities of doing so will be many, both in the classrooms and in the playgrounds. Bad sitting positions in the classroom are only too common, and much could be done to correct these. Where desks, particularly flat tables and chairs, cause bad positions, a few good corrective exercises should be given at the end of the lesson, and need not take more than one or two minutes at the most. Incidentally, such correctives would do much towards preventing the fatigue which invariably results from bad positions. A word or touch will often prevent bad slouching when children are walking down corridors, and the teacher on playground duty could make much profit by a little attention to the walking into school after assembly.

**Playing Fields.**—The acquisition of one or two large private playing fields owned by the Education Committee, and reserved for the sole use of Elementary Schools is the only real solution to the playing fields problem. The difficulties attached to the use of Public Recreation Grounds are many, and have been repeatedly referred to in previous reports. The number of private fields which can be rented is extremely limited, and in most cases these fields are not large enough to cater for organised games successfully for even one full-sized class. This difficulty also applies to the playing fields which have been acquired by the Committee when building new schools. It is not yet appreciated that the size of a playing field for an organised games lesson

should be equivalent to two football pitches. One football pitch can only cater for 22 boys, whereas a small class usually consists of 40 or more boys. If one match is in progress there should be additional space where smaller organised games and coaching practices can be played by the remaining boys. This difficulty becomes even more pronounced in cases of mixed schools, where boys and girls in senior classes take their organised games at the same time. A large playing field, in which could be marked pitches for football and hockey in winter, cricket and stoolball in summer, and pitches for the lesser organised games would indeed be of real service to the Elementary Schools.

**Swimming.**—The swimming results have always been a most pleasing feature of this report, and it is especially so this year for the number of learners has set up a new record. 1,778 boys and girls have been taught to swim, and have gained the first learner's certificate. The number of children taught to swim has gradually increased during the past few years. The following is a brief summary of the results compared with previous years:—

			1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1st Learners	...	...	967	1145	1237	1309	1778
2nd Learners	...	...	673	742	820	849	1110
Distance	...	...	858	986	940	1072	1279
Attendances	...	...				115768	128500

The marked increase in this year's results is most probably due to the following factors:—(a) a remarkably dry and warm summer season, (b) re-organisation, (c) increased dressing facilities at the new Queen Street Baths, and (d) the splendidly enthusiastic work of the two swimming teachers, Miss Johnson and Mr. Keenan. The swimming times for the whole of the Derby Schools, including Secondary Schools, were reorganised at the beginning of the season. Practically every available half-hour period during school hours is now made use of, and the pressure at Reginald Street made it necessary to arrange 20-minute periods. This means that there is a class of scholars actually in the water the whole of the session, one class waiting to enter the water as the last class leaves it. The pressure put upon the teacher in charge is certainly great, and makes teaching an extremely arduous task. Swimming is one of the finest of our physical activities. At present all senior and junior schools have their weekly swimming lessons, but unfortunately all children do not necessarily take part in this lesson, since swimming is still considered a voluntary subject. Although many of the senior scholars do take part in swimming, it should be the aim of all schools to make swimming a general lesson for all children in the same way as other subjects. The only exceptions to this should be those scholars who are excused on medical grounds. The smaller bath at Queen Street has been set apart solely for ladies during the summer season, and this naturally offers the same facilities for girls as for boys. A similar bath for ladies at Reginald Street is really necessary. At present many of the girls' schools who would normally use Reginald Street Baths have to travel across the town to Queen Street Baths.

**Life Saving.**—The usual good work has been done by the Life Saving teachers in out-of-school hours, and the following results were obtained:—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Elementary	...	...	310	463	436	502
Proficiency	...	...	232	347	319	483
Medallion	...	...	114	183	165	202

These numbers are easily the best on record, and are in keeping with the splendid results of the school swimming.



**Play Centres.**—The Play Centres at Orchard Street and Traffic Street were again open, and it is pleasing to report that the normal staff was again employed. The shortened staff and the addition of voluntary workers of the previous year was a handicap to the work in Play Centres. Finding the right type of Play teacher is still a difficulty.

**Camping.**—The Annual Camp was held at Abergele, North Wales, and similar provisions were made as in the few previous years. The Education Committee's grant of £280, together with the scholars' own contributions, made it possible to arrange for 600 boys and girls to spend one week at camp—150 attending each week for four weeks. The children's contributions this year amounted to £370. A fifth week was specially organised for the Central School boys because their holidays did not coincide with the Elementary Schools' holiday. A good camp holiday is largely dependent upon the weather, and the 1933 summer proved itself ideal, being warm and dry during the whole of the five weeks. The following two points are worthy of special note:—

(1) Several parents who visited the camp asked if their children might stay in camp for a second week. In five cases parents paid an additional fee for them to do so.

(2) During early morning ablutions one girl was overheard to remark to another, "I didn't know our teacher was so nice."

This shows in a practical way that the high standard of the camp is being maintained, and that camping offers a useful change of attitude in the relations of teacher and child.

### PROVISION OF MEALS.

The Education Committee maintain a kitchen and feeding centre at Temple House for necessitous children, which incidentally serves the needs of Temple House School, and feeding centres at Trinity School and King Street Wesleyan Schoolroom.

Head teachers and Children's Welfare Officers notify cases of apparent necessity, and the School Medical Officer reports to the Education Committee any cases of underfed children which may be revealed by the routine medical inspection. He also visits the feeding centre periodically, and menus are submitted to him for approval.

The provision of free dinners concerns almost entirely necessitous children. The procedure in vogue is that the total income is computed, minus the amount paid for rent. This sum is divided by the total number in the house (parents and children) and if the quotient is less than five shillings per week, the children are entitled to free meals. In spite of the publicity given to this scheme, there is a large number of parents who do not appear to know of it, and in repeated cases we find that children who are apparently ill-fed and suffering from sub-nutrition actually qualify for the dinners.

Dinners are provided for the children attending the Nursery School and Classes, and also for children in Temple House Special School. The former contribute one penny per day towards the cost of the meals, and the latter two pence. The number of children on the free meals list is 329. Dinner is provided every day of the week, but only about twenty attend on Sundays. On the part-payment list there are 276 children. These receive dinners only from Monday to Friday. The number of meals provided by the Committee in 1933 was approximately 175,000.

## Specimen menu for free dinners:—

Monday	Cottage Pie, Peas, Gravy.	Rice Pudding.
Tuesday	Tomato Soup.	Sago Pudding.
Wednesday	Mince, Potatoes, Beans.	Baked Ginger Cake.
Thursday	Fish Pies.	Semolina.
Friday	Sheep's Head Broth.	Treacle Rolls.
Saturday	Stew.	Stewed Apples and Custard.

## Specimen menu for Nursery Classes:—

Monday	Tomato Soup, Rusks.	Treacle Rolls and Custard.
Tuesday	Fish Pies.	Queen's Pudding.
Wednesday	Mince, Potatoes.	Stewed Apples and Custard.
Thursday	Tripe Soup, Rusks.	Sponge Cake and Custard.
Friday	Cottage Pie, Gravy.	Semolina.

### CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, CHILDREN'S WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

**Parents.**—Every care is taken to notify the parents when the routine medical inspection is being held. Parents were present in 3,556 instances. As very few parents of the twelve year old children are present, the percentage is really more satisfactory than it appears. As a matter of fact, in the case of the entrant group, the parents were actually present in 80 per cent. of the cases. Parents are instructed to attend at regular intervals during the morning or afternoon so that they do not wait for long periods before interviewing the inspecting Medical Officer.

**Teachers and Children's Welfare Officers.**—The School Medical Department again worked very harmoniously with the Education Department, Teachers, and Children's Welfare Officers; and difficulties with parents have been reduced to a minimum. The teachers have given great help by bringing forward for examination cases with obvious or suspected defects, and by promptly notifying cases of suspected infectious disease. They have also been most helpful in their arrangements for medical inspection, and it is pleasing to record that, in spite of their own administrative difficulties, they have taken time and trouble to make the visit of the Medical Officer pleasant and frictionless. Particular mention also should be made of Mr. F. Gates, Superintendent Welfare Officer, whose co-operation and assistance have been both unstinted and cordial. The system of keeping the medical records at the Central Clinic has rendered co-ordination between the two offices more important than ever, and our many requests for information have always received his prompt attention. It is due largely to him that the inter-departmental machine has run so smoothly during the year.

#### Voluntary Bodies:—

(a) Invalid Children's Aid Association.—The close co-operation established between the School Medical Department and the Invalid Children's Aid Association was maintained during the year. Many cases have been referred by the School Medical Officer to this Association, who have not only provided allowances for increased food, but have also undertaken to send cases to the seaside and helped them in various ways.

(b) National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—I wish to make special acknowledgment to the Officer of the N.S.P.C.C. for his valuable services during the year. The calls made upon him have been particularly heavy, and have arisen largely in connection with cases attending the Eye Clinic. His visits were almost entirely successful, and were of great assistance to the Department. On the few occasions where his assistance was sought in cases of neglect, an immediate improvement was manifest.



(c) Skegness Seaside Homes.—Every year, through the agency of this Institution, children from all over the town enjoy a week or a fortnight of happy and healthy holiday at this bracing seaside resort, and return very much the better for the change. In assessing the various factors which tend to make and keep the school children of Derby healthy, this Institution undoubtedly takes a very high place.

### **BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

**Blind.**—One case of blindness was examined during the year for admission to a Blind Institution.

**Deaf.**—Five children were examined with a view to admission to a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

**Mentally Defectives.**—Two children were examined under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. One was certified incapable, by reason of mental defect, of receiving benefit from instruction in a Special School or Class, whilst the other could not be instructed in a Special School or Class without detriment to the interests of the other children.

The methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of Part V. of the Education Act, 1921, are as follows:—

(1) Arrangements are made with the Health Department to forward birth cards of children to the School Medical Department, and also names of any defective children seen during pre-school age.

(2) At the age of five, all the children in the town are visited by the Children's Welfare Officers, and any doubtful cases referred to the School Medical Officer for examination.

(3) At the routine medical inspection (or at any intervening time) the school teachers are invited to bring forward any case which in their opinion is not normal.

(4) Routine medical inspection in school.

**Defective Children.**—Teachers report to the School Medical Officer any case of backwardness in school. The child is then seen by the School Medical Officer who, in addition to a general examination, makes a special examination of hearing and vision. If the School Medical Officer is of opinion that the child is defective, Form 41D. is completed by the teacher, and a complete mental examination is made. The Stanford Revision Scale is used.

These methods appear to be entirely adequate. It is only in the rarest instance that a child is found who has slipped through the net.

The only mentally defective children not in the Special School attend private schools. A list is kept of such children, and they are visited by the Secretary of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

**Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.**—This has been in operation since October, 1931. The objects of this Association from the School Medical aspect are as follows:—

(1) To provide supervision, and to supply the School Medical Officer with reports on home conditions, as desired, for the following classes of mentally defective children:—

(a) Children of the ages 5—7 (or occasionally older) who are not in school, and whose mental condition is under observation but not yet classified.

(b) Those who are in attendance at the Special (M.D.) School.

(c) Those who are in attendance at the ordinary Elementary Schools.

(d) Those who have left school and are under the age of 18.

(2) To advise parents as to the best means of training defective children, or children of difficult temperament or nervous disposition.

(3) In co-operation with the Juvenile Employment Department, to advise parents as to the employment of these children capable of work under ordinary industrial conditions, and, if desired, to endeavour to find work for them suitable for their limited capacity.

(4) To provide training in simple handicrafts for children under group (d) above, who are incapable of, or unable to obtain work on leaving school.

During the year, 700 visits were paid. The Secretary is also responsible for the report on the children who have left the Special School within the last seven years. There is an Occupation Centre in the town which is attended by about twenty defectives. This is also controlled by the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.

### TEMPLE HOUSE SPECIAL SCHOOL.

The number of children who have had the benefit of special training in this School since its opening in 1901 is now 889.

**Admissions.**—Examinations are held periodically during the year, and in 1933, 65 children were brought forward. Of these, 39 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School. 34 were actually admitted during the year, and the admission of 3 children was postponed pending satisfactory arrangements on account of home and conveyance difficulties. One child who was passed as a suitable candidate was admitted early in 1934, and the remaining child left the town. Twenty-six were found not to be mentally defective within the meaning of the Act and fit to be retained in the Elementary Schools.

The following shows the age and sex respectively of the children admitted during the year:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Age 7	3	...
„ 8	2	6
„ 9	5	3
„ 10	4	2
„ 11	1	3
„ 12	1	1
„ 13	1	1
„ 14	...	1
	—	—
Totals	17	17
	—	—

In addition to the usual medical inspection, an effort has been made to carry out annually a complete mental examination on Binet Simon principles. Owing to lack of time, this has not been possible, but an examination of this type has been carried out every eighteen months to two years and again in the last term in which the child attends school.

The curriculum of the School consists of:—

General—English language including reading, writing, recitation, and composition.

Arithmetic, including mental arithmetic and practical knowledge of money, weights and measures.

Knowledge of common things, including nature study and observation lessons.

Drawing.

Singing, including breathing exercises.

## Manual Instruction—

Girls. Plain needlework, knitting, machine sewing, cookery, laundry, housewifery, rug making, basket work, rush seating.  
Boys. Woodwork and carpentry, gardening, cardboard modelling, raffia work.

Physical Training, including Swimming, Country Dancing, and Games.

**Discharges.**—The following children were discharged from the School during the year, and their present occupation, as far as can be ascertained, is noted:—

Males.		Females.	
L.G.	At Home.	I.W.	Laundry Hand.
E.J.	At Home.	M.B.	do.
C.B.	Weaving.	N.H.	Boot Factory.
A.S.	Gimper's Boy.	K.J.	Hosiery Hand.
T.T.	Labourer.	L.T.	Household Duties (Mother deceased).
		V.B.	China Factory.
		M.S.	Domestic Work.
		M.B.	Packer.
		I.H.	Hosiery Hand.
		F.R.	Laundry Hand.
		C.S.	do.
		E.F.	Lace Hand.

The discharged children have hitherto been visited by the Children's Welfare Officers up to three years from leaving school. If satisfactory no further visits have been made. Now, however, the Secretary of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare has undertaken the work, which it is hoped will become continuous and for a more extended period.

## Analysis of Special School leavers:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Total.
Placed under Statutory Supervision	7	3	3	5	1	5	24
Died	1	1	1	1	...	1	5
Left Derby	1	1	2	...	2	3	9
Readmitted to Elementary School	1	1	...	2	2	1	7
In Work	4	13	8	5	6	3	39
Out of Work	2	2	...	...	4	2	10
Incapable of Working	...	...	4	3	...	2	9
Troublesome and known to Shelter or Probation Officer	2	3	...	1	1	2	9
In Institutions	...	3	1	1	...	1	6
Untraced	2	11	3	2	2	...	20
Public Assistance Committee Homes	...	...	2	3	6	...	11
Readmitted to Special School	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Not yet Visited	...	3	2	...	...	1	6
Married	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	21	42	26	23	26	21	159



**Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.**—There are no centres for Higher Education or vocational training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised Institutions elsewhere. During 1933 one girl was maintained at the British Homes for Deaf and Dumb, London, and one boy was sent to the Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

### NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

The Wright Street Nursery School and the three recognised Nursery Classes continue to function successfully on the lines indicated in previous reports. The children are visited twice weekly by the School Nurse and at frequent intervals by the Medical Officer. Every child is medically examined at least once per year, and treatment inaugurated for any defects. Judged by any standard, these Classes are definitely successful.

The number of children examined at the various schools was:—

School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wright Street ... ..	60	48	108
Trinity ... ..	56	54	110
Firs Estate ... ..	...	57	57
Nuns Street ... ..	47	37	84
Totals ... ..	163	196	359

### SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number of Secondary Schools in Derby is four, viz., The Bemrose School (Boys), Parkfields Cedars Secondary School for Girls, The Derby School (Boys) and The School of Art (Boys and Girls).

#### Accommodation.

The Bemrose School ... ..	685
Parkfields Cedars Secondary School for Girls ... ..	400
The Derby School ... ..	265
School of Art ... ..	80
	1430

**Medical Inspection.**—The requirements of the Board with regard to medical inspection have been carried out, all the schools having been inspected during the year. A complete examination, however, was undertaken only for the entrants, twelve and fifteen year old pupils, and any others whom it was thought necessary to examine. Any defects requiring attention are brought to the notice of the parents, together with an offer of any treatment available at the School Clinic. Pupils who do not receive treatment at the Clinic are re-inspected after six months, unless they are known by earlier examination to be definitely remedied.

The total number of pupils inspected was 1,467. Of these, 953 were boys and 514 girls.

**Treatment.**—The forms of treatment available at the Clinic include minor ailments, dental, ophthalmic, nose and throat, ultra-violet rays, and orthopaedic, the conditions regarding payment being similar to those for Elementary School children with the exception of dental treatment for which an annual fee

of 5/- is charged. The following shows the number of defects treated at the Clinic:—

Visual Defects	...	...	...	56
Dental Defects	...	...	...	199
Other Defects	...	...	...	18

**Other Examinations:—**

Before proceeding to camp	...	...	...	26
Before proceeding on sea cruise	...	...	...	20
Before competing in school boxing tournament	...	...	...	35

The School Medical Service has not up to the present dealt with Continuation Schools.

### PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

No charge is made to parents in respect of treatment of minor ailments, skin, ultra-violet, aurial (except operation), ophthalmic and orthopædic (except hospital).

For operations for tonsillectomy, a charge of 13/- is made to the parents if the operation is performed at the City Hospital. These amounts cover the entire expense, and there is no cost to the Education Committee. In exceptional cases, however, part payment of this sum may be defrayed by the Authority.

Dental Treatment.—For Elementary School children, no definite scale is employed. Parents, however, are informed that some contribution to the cost of treatment is expected. For Secondary School children an annual charge of 5/- is made.

Orthopædic Treatment in Hospital.—No definite scale is in operation. All the home circumstances, however, are considered, and a weekly charge made accordingly.

Spectacles.—Parents pay for the spectacles themselves except in such cases where on account of poverty the glasses are not likely to be obtained. In these cases, some assistance is given by the Education Authority.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

General health education is carried on in the schools by the education staff, and the Board's Handbook of Suggestions on Health Education is followed extensively. The Senior Dental Officer, however, gives periodic lectures to the senior children in the Elementary Schools. Up to now, chiefly owing to lack of time, no definite health education has been undertaken by the Medical Staff.

### EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The number of children employed during 1933 was 183 boys. During the year, 181 boys and 1 girl were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment, all of whom were certified fit.

Occupation.	Number of children engaged.		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Errands ... ..	21	—	21
Paper Delivering ... ..	139	—	139
Butchers' Boys ... ..	9	—	9
Greengrocers' Boys ... ..	7	—	7
Unclassified	7	—	7
Totals ...	183	—	183

### THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Eight nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopædic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services.

#### Home Visits:—

Infectious Diseases ... ..	185
re Spectacles ... ..	477
re Nose and Throat Defects ... ..	415
re Orthopædic Defects ... ..	148
Unsuccessful ... ..	253
Miscellaneous ... ..	305
Total ...	1783

#### Visits to Schools:—

Number of sessions devoted to vermin inspections ... ..	253
Miscellaneous ... ..	45

#### Visits to Nursery Schools:—

Number of visits paid... ..	305
-----------------------------	-----

#### Clinics:—

Minor Ailments Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	639
do. St. Helen's Street ... ..	143
do. Brighton Road School ... ..	85
do. Pear Tree School ... ..	85
do. Traffic Street School ... ..	85
do. Firs Estate School ... ..	85
do. Nightingale Road School ... ..	86
do. Nottingham Road School... ..	176
Inspection Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	243
Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	129
Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	39
Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	30
Ultra-violet Ray Clinic, St. Helen's Street ... ..	120
do. Mill Hill Lane ... ..	426
Orthopædic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane ... ..	29



**Vermin Clinics:—**

Total number of cases attended—

Body Vermin ... ..	5
Verminous Head ... ..	154
Total number of attendances ... ..	296

Further particulars in connection with this work are given in Appendix, Table IV.—Group 5.

**MISCELLANEOUS WORK.**

**Teachers.**—The total number of teachers examined during the year after absence from duty owing to illness was 32. 29 were certified fit to resume duty; 2 were certified unfit at the first examination, but were pronounced fit on re-examination; one was certified permanently unfit for duty.

**Bursars.**—Six bursars were examined during the year and certified medically fit.

**Student Teachers.**—One student teacher was examined during the year and certified fit.

**Pupil Teachers.**—Seven pupil teachers were examined during the year, all of whom were certified medically fit.

**Home Office Schools.**—Three children were examined during the year and certified fit.

**Schools Camp.**—599 children were examined before proceeding to the annual Schools Camp at Abergele, 298 boys and 301 girls. One boy and four girls were certified unfit.

**Child Guidance.**—There is at present no Clinic devoted to this work. During the year, several children guilty of delinquencies or exhibiting abnormal conduct have been examined on the lines indicated by these Clinics. In these investigations, some attempt has been made to co-ordinate the work of the Social Worker and the Medical Officer.

## APPENDIX.

(PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS).

TABLE 1.—RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	2235
Second Age Group		...	...	...	1615
Third Age Group		...	...	...	1913
Total	...	...	...	...	5763
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	2228

## B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	5795
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	13979
Total	...	...	...	...	19774

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended  
31st December, 1933.

Defect or Disease.			Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
			Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
			Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
	Malnutrition	... ..	119	94	123	98
Skin	Ringworm—					
	Scalp	... ..	5	—	98	—
	Body	... ..	2	—	122	—
	Scabies	... ..	2	—	46	—
	Impetigo	... ..	7	—	1195	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)		65	3	1470	3
Eye	Blepharitis	... ..	25	2	213	—
	Conjunctivitis	... ..	15	—	234	—
	Keratitis	... ..	1	—	18	—
	Corneal Opacities	... ..	2	—	—	1
	Defective Vision (Excluding Squint)	... ..	575	131	677	206
	Squint	... ..	133	72	138	81
	Other Conditions	... ..	4	1	262	5
Ear	Defective Hearing	... ..	16	6	68	19
	Otitis Media	... ..	59	—	373	—
	Other Ear Diseases	... ..	32	3	254	1
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only	... ..	102	444	93	211
	Adenoids only	... ..	11	31	35	42
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	... ..	166	150	333	230
	Other Conditions	... ..	26	20	147	31
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tub)			5	31	45	26
Defective Speech			1	27	1	60
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—					
	Organic	... ..	20	10	52	7
	Functional	... ..	142	347	206	216
	Anæmia	... ..	46	21	160	44
Lungs	Bronchitis	... ..	208	218	532	163
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	19	11	23	9



TABLE II. A. (continued)

<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	Pulmonary—				
	Definite ... ..	6	5	39	22
	Suspected ..	19	10	48	17
	Non-Pulmonary—				
	Glands ... ..	6	4	30	20
	Bones and Joints	3	4	11	11
<i>Nervous System</i>	Skin ... ..	—	—	1	—
	Other Forms ...	1	—	—	—
<i>Deform- ities</i>	Epilepsy ... ..	11	—	23	—
	Chorea ... ..	4	—	21	—
	Other Conditions ...	12	18	75	20
<i>Other Defects and Diseases</i>	Rickets ... ..	53	15	63	19
	Spinal Curvature ...	115	21	56	26
	Other Forms ... ..	45	18	102	59
Other Defects and Diseases ... ..		265	128	11318	172

TABLE II. B.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
Prescribed Groups—			
Entrants ... ..	2235	600	26.85
Second Age Group ...	1615	448	27.74
Third Age Group ...	1913	488	25.51
Total (Prescribed Groups) ...	5763	1536	26.65
Other Routine Inspections ...	2228	563	25.27

TABLE III.

## Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

* Children suffering from multiple defects.		8	
Blind Children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	1	1
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	
Partially Blind Children	At Certified Schools for the Blind or Partially Blind ...	—	1
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	1	
Deaf Children.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	20	20
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	
Partially Deaf Children.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	—	1
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	1	
Mentally Defective Children.	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	147	147
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	—	
Feeble-minded Children.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	3
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	2	
Epileptic Children.			
Children suffering from severe epilepsy.			
Physically Defective Children.	At Certified Special Schools ...	3	62
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	45	
	At other Institutions ...	3	
	At no School or Institution ...	11	
A. Tuberculous Children.			
I.—Children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).			
II.—Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Certified Special Schools ...	7	15
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	3	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	5	
B. Delicate Children.			
C. Crippled Children.	At Certified Special Schools ...	—	274
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	273	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	1	
D. Children with Heart Disease.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	122
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	114	
	At other Institutions ...	4	
	At no School or Institution ...	3	
	At Certified Special Schools ...	—	3
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	
	At other Institutions ...	—	
	At no School or Institution ...	3	

## \* MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Spina Bifida.	At Public Elementary School ...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Feeble-minded.	At Certified School for Mentally Defective Children ...	1
Spastic Paralysis and Feeble-minded.	Do.	1
Scoliosis and Feeble-minded.	Do.	1
Coxa Vara and Feeble-minded.	Do.	1
Heart Disease and Feeble-minded.	At no School or Institution ...	2
Epilepsy and Feeble-minded.	Do.	1

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1933.  
Treatment Table.

## Group I.—MINOR AILMENTS

(excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group VI.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm-Scalp ... ..	99	1	100 (X-Rays Nil)
Ringworm-Body ... ..	122	—	122
Scabies ... ..	47	1	48
Impetigo ... ..	1181	2	1183
Other skin disease ... ..	1482	30	1512
Minor Eye Defects ... .. (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	735	21	756
Minor Ear Defects ... ..	671	69	740
Miscellaneous ... .. (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	9503	146	9649
Total ... ..	13840	270	14110



Group II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT  
(excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.			No. of Children for whom Spectacles were		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	By private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.	Prescribed.	
					Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	960	6	2	968	884	8
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ... ..	—	—	—	—	747	8
Total ... ..	960	6	2	968		

### Group III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital				By Private Prac- titioner or Hospital, apart from the Author- ity's Scheme				Total					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
8	5	101	—	26	18	177	3	34	23	278	3	157	495

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.  
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

#### Group IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND PCSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Total number treated
No. of children treated.	5	5	38	—	1	32	81

### Group V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were:—	(2) Half-days devoted to:—
(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	Inspection ... 151
Routine Age Groups—	Treatment ... 1088
Aged : 5 2191	— 1239
6 1738	(3) Attendances made by
7 1831	children for treat-
8 1897	ment ... 8906
9 2116	(4) Fillings:—
10 1968	Permanent teeth ... 4420
11 2156	Temporary teeth ... 38
12 2118	— 4458
13 2078	(5) Extractions
14 233	Permanent teeth ... 2454
—	Temporary teeth ... 10055
Total ... 18326	— 12529
Specials ... 7	(6) Administrations of
—	general anæsthetics
Grand Total 18333	for extractions ... 5885
(b) Found to require	(7) Other operations:—
treatment ... 11267	Permanent teeth ... 91
(c) Actually treated ... 7470	Temporary teeth 32
	— 123

Group VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ... ..	4
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	40263
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean ... ..	163
(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	Nil
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ..	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... ..	Nil

## APPENDIX.

(SECONDARY SCHOOLS.)

TABLE I.  
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Ages	...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Totals
Boys	...	3	12	21	31	93	161	222	142	152	67	35	13	—	1	953
Girls	...	—	—	—	19	68	94	124	82	69	35	20	2	1	—	514
Totals	...	3	12	21	50	161	255	346	224	221	102	55	15	1	1	1467

## B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections...	...	...	...	43
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	343
				—
Total...	...			386
				—



TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended  
31st December, 1933.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
				Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
				Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.
	Malnutrition	...	...	2	1	—	1
<i>Skin</i>	Ringworm :						
	Scalp	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Body	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Scabies	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)			4	—	2	—
<i>Eye</i>	Blepharitis	...	...	5	1	1	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	—	—	2	—
	Keratitis	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)			172	20	40	8
	Squint	...	...	5	—	—	1
	Other Conditions	...	...	1	—	3	1
<i>Ear</i>	Defective Hearing	...	...	3	1	—	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	4	—	1	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	5	1	—	—
<i>Nose and Throat</i>	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	5	23	—	5
	Adenoids only	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids			1	6	2	3
	Other Conditions	...	...	7	1	1	—
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)			1	1	—	1
	Defective Speech	...	...	—	1	—	—
<i>Heart and Circula- tion</i>	Heart Disease :						
	Organic	...	...	5	—	—	—
	Functional	...	...	54	18	5	4
	Anæmia	...	...	9	3	3	1
<i>Lungs</i>	Bronchitis	...	...	5	3	—	3
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases			3	2	—	—

TABLE II. (continued).

<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	Pulmonary :				
	Definite ... ..	—	—	—	1
	Suspected ... ..	1	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :				
	Glands ... ..	—	1	—	1
	Bones and Joints ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Nervous System</i>	Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Chorea ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Deform- ities</i>	Other Conditions ... ..	2	—	—	1
	Rickets ... ..	—	—	1	—
	Spinal Curvature ... ..	49	2	7	1
	Other Forms ... ..	3	10	2	2
Other Defects and Diseases		25	19	16	5

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding uncleanness and Dental Diseases).

Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require treatment.
Inspected.	Found to require treatment.	
1467	322	21.95

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1933.  
Treatment Table.

Group I.—Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin—			
Ringworm Scalp ... ..	—	—	—
Ringworm Body ... ..	—	—	—
Scabies ... ..	—	—	—
Impetigo ... ..	—	—	—
Other skin disease ... ..	2	2	4
Minor Eye Defects ... ..	4	2	6
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ... ..			
Minor Ear Defects ... ..	1	5	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	6	4	10
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..			
Total ... ..	13	13	26

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			No. of Children for whom Spectacles were		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	By private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.	Prescribed.	
					Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	56	—	—	56	49	47
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	56	—	—	56		



### Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

#### Number of Defects.

Number of Defects.												Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment.													
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.

(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

### Group IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

No. of children treated	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an Orthopædic Clinic	
	—	—	1	—	—	1	2

### Group V.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	199

(b) Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	199
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(c) Actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	199
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2) Half-days devoted to	...	...	...	Inspection	...	...	—
				Treatment	...	...	—

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	406
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(4) Fillings	...	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth	...	312
					Temporary Teeth	...	4
							316

(5) Extractions	...	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth	...	143
					Temporary Teeth	...	43
							186

(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	108
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(7) Other operations	...	...	...	...	Permanent Teeth	...	10
					Temporary Teeth	...	1
							11



## *IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.*

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INCLUDING REPORTS BY

DR. HAIGH, Assistant Medical Officer of Health;

AND

DR. RICHARDS, Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.



## Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.				Total Cases Notified	Cases ad- mitted to Hospitals	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	199	175	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	213	152	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	4	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	23	18	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	297	174	110
Erysipelas	...	...	...	65	34	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	3	3	3
Continued Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	1	1
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	3	3	3
Malaria	...	...	...	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	29	3	—
Measles and German Measles	...	...	...	52	2	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1479	38	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary	{	Males	...	76	117	58
		Females	...	60	79	38
		Total	...	136	196	96
Non-	{	Males	...	12	46	5
Pulmonary		Females	...	9	19	11
		Total	...	21	65	16

## BACTERIOLOGICAL, ETC., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1933:  
**Borough Laboratory** (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	6,304
Swabs for Vincents Angina	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sputa by ordinary method	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
Sputa by E and E method	...	...	...	...	...	504
Others	...	...	...	...	...	126

Borough Laboratory Total	...	...	...	...	9,468
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

**County Laboratory.**

Urine Specimens	...	...	...	...	8
Eye Cultures	...	...	...	...	16
Blood for Widal's Reaction	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	38

County Laboratory Total	...	...	...	...	68
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Grand Total	...	...	...	...	9,536
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1933.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in whole District.												Total Cases Notified in each Ward.												Non-Residents.	Total Cases re-moved to Hospital						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.											Abbey.	Alvaston	Arboretum	Babington	Becket	Bridge	Castle	Dale	Derwent	Friar Gate	King's Mead	Litchurch			Normanton	Osmaston	Pear Tree	Rowditch		
		Under 1.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65																			65 and upwards	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ...	199	2	4	8	9	19	61	47	20	21	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	65	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	2	6	9	28	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	213	1	8	8	12	21	81	33	24	18	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal F'v'r	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	297	8	17	17	9	10	25	5	17	58	43	67	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	136	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	12	46	27	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	21	1	1	2	2	—	4	—	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	52	10	7	11	5	4	9	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Chicken-pox ...	1479	57	73	99	151	173	811	102	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2528	108	111	146	189	227	998	197	89	181	91	148	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
														160	303	112	88	117	101	190	78	86	131	176	138	86	482	75	189	16	516	

\* Ceased to be Compulsorily Notifiable after 3rd March, 1933.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Quarter during 1933.

Quarters	Totals	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria including Membraneous Croup	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomylitis	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Continued Fever	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Pneumonia	Malaria	Chicken Pox	Dysentery	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles and German Measles
First ...	885	—	53	58	—	20	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	176	—	510	—	32	9	3	17
Second ...	659	—	57	36	—	14	1	6	—	1	2	—	—	49	1	427	—	41	1	8	15
Third ...	341	—	38	44	—	13	1	7	1	—	1	—	1	23	—	158	—	29	5	11	9
Fourth ...	643	—	65	61	1	18	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	49	—	384	—	34	6	7	11
Year ...	2528	—	213	199	1	65	4	23	3	1	3	—	1	297	1	1479	—	136	21	29	52
Deaths Regist'd in 1933	245	—	—	9	—	5	1	—	3	—	3	—	1	110	—	—	—	96	16	—	1

### Particulars of Action taken with the Infectious Disease Cases.

	Totals
Number of Visits made by Health Visitors ... ..	4,134
<i>Cases Isolated. Borough Hospital:—</i>	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	152
Diphtheria ... ..	175
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	3
Measles ... ..	2
Erysipelas ... ..	22
Pneumonia ... ..	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	56
Chicken Pox ... ..	38
Mumps ... ..	2
Diphtheria Carriers ... ..	7
Observation ... ..	37
<i>Cases Removed to Borough Sanatorium:—</i>	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	116
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	9
<i>Cases Isolated. Derbyshire Royal Infirmary:—</i>	
Pneumonia ... ..	70
Enteric Fever ... ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1
Acute Polio-encephalitis ... ..	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases) ... ..	5
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis (Derby Cases) ... ..	14
<i>Cases Isolated. City Hospital:—</i>	
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1
Pneumonia ... ..	95
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	7
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	7
Acute Polio-encephalitis ... ..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	75
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	27
<i>Cases Isolated. Children's Hospital:—</i>	
Pneumonia ... ..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	1
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	15
<i>Cases Isolated. Nightingale Nursing Home:—</i>	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	9
<i>Cases Isolated. Queen Mary Nursing Home:—</i>	
Pneumonia ... ..	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Women's Hospital:—</i>	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1
<i>Cases Isolated. Mental Hospital:—</i>	
Pneumonia ... ..	1
Erysipelas ... ..	2
<i>Cases Isolated. Boundary House:—</i>	
Pneumonia ... ..	1



**Vaccination of Infants during 1933.**

Total number of births	...	...	...	...	...	2,328
Children under 12 months died un-vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	95
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	...	5
Postponed	...	...	...	...	...	65
Successful	...	...	...	...	...	262
Conscientious objection certificates	...	...	...	...	...	1,879

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	29
12 of the cases were males and 17 females.						

Cases.			Vision unim- paired	Vision im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Boro' Hospitals				
29	*25	†4	29	—	—	—

\* Included in this number are 4 cases treated at the Nightingale Nursing Home, 2 at the Children's Hospital, and 2 at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary as Out-patients.

† In-patients of City Hospital (2), Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (1), Children's Hospital (1).

The number of cases notified was 8 less than in 1932.

**Disinfection and Disinfestation.** The following summary shows particulars of disinfections and disinfestations carried out during the year:—

**AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	319
Clothing (Midwives), &c. (instances)	...	...	...	...	...	10

**OTHERS** (including Cancer, Verminous conditions, &c., Disinfection only carried out by request).

Rooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bedding, Clothing, &c. (instances)	...	...	...	...	...	15

In addition, all library books from infected houses are brought to the Heath Office for disinfection, and are returned to the Public and other Libraries after this has been carried out.

## VACCINATION RETURN, 1932.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List Sheets " as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1932.	Number of these births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in column I., II., IV. and V. of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz.:—					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by " Report Book ") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st Jan. 1934, neither duly entered in the " Vac-cination Register " (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of this return) nor temporarily accounted for in the " Report Book," (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).	*Total number of Certificates and Copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar year 1933.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar year 1933.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV.	Col. V.	Postpone-ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Dis-tricts the Vaccina-tion Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found			
		Success-fully Vac-cinated.	In-susceptible of Vac-cination	Had Smallpox	Number in respect of whom Statutory Declara-tions of Conscien-tious Objection have been received.	Died Unvac-cinated.						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1. North West.	1076	119	1	—	798	64	—	30	9	55	These figures are to be obtained from columns 2 and 6 of the Summary (Form N.)	
											146	836
2. South East.	1393	115	1	—	1106	58	—	39	10	64	116	1043
TOTAL ...	2469	234	2	—	1904	122	—	69	19	119	262	1879

NOTE.—(a) The total of the figures in columns 3 to 11 should agree with the figure in column 2. Any cases of children successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made should be included in column 6 above, and not in column 3. The number of such cases should be inserted here (1)

(b) The figures in columns 2 to 11 should not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.

\*The total in this column should be the number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14, actually received during the year, including any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given should include the Certificates of successful primary vaccination, of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers of other Districts. The total number of copies of Certificates for the year 1933 sent to other Vaccination Officers should be stated here:—(15).



## DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

Whilst the prompt administration of the specific antitoxin in adequate amount remains the only effective method of preventing mortality from diphtheria, methods of pre-munisation are now established practice for the protection of those susceptibles who may be exposed to infection.

The Nursing Staff of the Isolation Hospital as heretofore, are Schick-tested on entry into the service, and if found to be susceptible, receive the necessary protection. Likewise, Probationers and Sub-Probationers at the City Hospital have been Schick-tested, and the susceptible immunised.

**Community Immunisation.** During the year this eminently safe and commonsense method has been available for children attending school, or in their pre-school years, and increased efforts have been made to point out its importance to parents.

The School Medical Officers introduce the subject by means of a handbill at the Routine Inspection of all Entrants, and a small slip is enclosed with postal appointments to the Central School Clinic for consultations.

The Child Welfare Staff frequently advise mothers on the importance of this protection, both during routine visits to homes and at Clinics.

The chief driving force in our campaign continues to be personal talks with parents, and meetings held in the Infants' Schools, to which all parents are invited. These meetings were commenced in September, 1931, with encouraging attendances, parents showing interest by asking questions, and the demand for immunisation of children, both from the Welcomes, Toddlers' Clinics, and Schools has been fairly satisfactory.

During 1933 meetings were held in fourteen schools—with an average attendance of 28, and one has to record special thanks to the Head Teachers who have enthusiastically co-operated in carrying out the arrangements.

Unfortunately, the indifferent do not come, and whilst many mothers are convinced of the importance of such valuable and easy methods of protecting their offspring, there remains the difficulty, often insuperable, of obtaining the father's consent.

A personal letter is sent to parents of young children who have been removed to the Isolation Hospital suffering from Scarlet Fever, pointing out the value of this protection, and offering it whilst the child is convalescent in the Hospital.

**Immunisation Clinics.** Commencing in September, 1931, Immunisation Clinics have been held at the Health Office, the Nightingale School Clinic, and, where sufficient children offer, in the Elementary Schools. Children of 9 years and upwards are submitted to the Schick test at the outset, whereas younger children are immunised at once. Three doses of toxoid anti-toxin suspension (T.A.F.) are given, after which most children will be fully protected in from 4 to 6 months. The Schick test is used later to confirm this, and many children immunised in 1932 have been tested during 1933. The prophylactic is remarkably free from disturbing effects, and has been given free of charge to all applicants residing in the Borough.

Whilst this protection provides an adequate insurance for individual children, its effects on the general population must be small until such proportions of children are immunised as will form an adequate barrier to the spread of infection—estimated to be half the school population together with one-third of pre-school children.



Such happy conditions are being developed in many cities in the United States, comparable with Derby in size, where, since widespread immunisation was adopted, the annual incidence of diphtheria has been greatly reduced, and the number of deaths even more markedly diminished.

### Diphtheria Prophylaxis in 1933.

						Under 5 years	5 to 15 years	Total
Schick tested	...	...	...	...	...	—	23	23
Positive (Reactors)	...	...	...	...	...	—	19	19
Negative (Non-reactors)	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
‡Inoculated without test	...	...	...	...	...	124	167	291
Injections 1st	...	...	...	...	...	119	175	294
„ 2nd	...	...	...	...	...	108	165	273
„ 3rd	...	...	...	...	...	97	140	237
„ 4th	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Immunised but without confirmatory skin test	...	...	...	...	...			230
*Schick tested or re-tested after inoculation	...	...	...	...	...	19	108	127
Completely immunised	...	...	...	...	...	19	92	111
†Positive after re-test	...	...	...	...	...	—	16	16
Additional injections	...	...	...	...	...			15

\* Includes children immunised in previous years.

† Includes very slight or doubtful re-actions.

‡ Includes 16 cases of Scarlet Fever immunised at Isolation Hospital.

NOTE.—During most of the year 2.5 c.c. T.A.F. used as against 3.0 c.c. previously.

22 cases have received confirmatory skin test and found to be negative.

### Clinics, 1933.

No. of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
First attendance of cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	943
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

**Antitoxin.** Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. During 1933, the following amounts were supplied:—

17	phials	containing	2,000	units	each.
26	„	„	4,000	„	„
202	„	„	8,000	„	„

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

Form V.D. (R.) (Revised)

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1 Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	244	119	2	—	216	114	75	36	537	269	806
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	6
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	3	35
" secondary ...	74	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	34	108
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
" all later stages ...	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	12	37
" congenital ...	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	227	35	—	—	227	35	262
later ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4	6
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	50	201	50	251
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection ...	8	3	—	—	28	7	—	—	36	10	46
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	398	179	9	1	474	160	276	86	1157	426	1583
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	19	8	5	—	149	33	229	48	402	89	491
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24
" secondary ...	23	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	11	34
" latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" all later stages ...	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	22
" congenital ...	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gonorrhœa—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	73	27	—	—	73	27	100
later ...	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	2	6
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure (see Item 15) ...	14	5	—	—	29	2	—	—	43	7	50
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ...	21	4	1	—	58	4	—	—	80	8	88
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	276	137	2	1	161	92	47	38	486	268	754
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9											
(These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	398	179	9	1	474	160	276	86	1157	426	1583

## Form V.D. (R)—continued

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10 Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
,, secondary ... ..	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	22
,, latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, all later stages ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
,, congenital ... ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
11 Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers ... ..	1199	2002	25	2	3904	884	665	70	8793	2958	11751
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ... ..	669	4	78	2	11935	2538	471	16	13153	2560	15713
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ... ..	4868	2006	103	4	15839	3422	1136	86	21946	5518	27464
12 In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ... ..	5	3	1	—	6	8	2	2	14	13	27
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given ... ..	38	59	6	—	172	209	21	12	237	280	517
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ... ..	1	—	1	—	4	3	4	3	10	6	



	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth		
14 Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—			Cardyl Neo-Cardyl Bismostab		
(a) Names of preparations ...	Novostab, Myosalvaisan	Pills & Tabs. Hg. & cret.			
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients) ... ..	Stabilarsan and Sulfarsenol 1949	grs. 1 —	2813		
(c) Number of injections included in (b) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis ... ..	1494	—	2208		
15 Are the tests recommended in Memo. V <sup>21</sup> as amended by Memo. V <sup>21A</sup> followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa? ... ..	Yes with the exception of the Complement Fixation test and microscopic examination of urine deposit in Gonorrhœa.				
If not, in what way are they modified? ... ..					
16 Pathological Work:—	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wasser- man	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa
	(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	159	1296	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	—	1162	7	—

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough	Derby County	Staffs. County	Leicester County	Nott'ham Borough	Notts. County	Walsall Borough	Total
<b>A. Number of cases in Items 3 and from each area found to be suffering from:—</b>								
Syphilis ...	116	87	4	1	—	1	—	209
Soft Chancre ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Gonorrhœa ...	193	99	8	1	—	1	1	303
Conditions other than venereal ...	152	92	4	2	1	—	—	251
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>771</b>
<b>B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area</b>	18579	8328	350	148	4	30	25	27464
<b>C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...</b>	143	369	—	—	—	—	5	517
<b>D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area ...</b>	1102	777	48	13	—	9	—	1949

29th January, 1934.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,  
M.O. i/c V.D. Clinic.





# *V.—TUBERCULOSIS.*

---

REPORT BY

DR. W. H. WRAY, Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Number of Clinics held ... ..	386
Total Number of Attendances ... ..	5028
Number of School Children who Attended ... ..	361
Number of <i>new</i> patients examined ... ..	573

The sources from which the 573 new patients examined in 1933 came were as follows:—

From Private Practitioners and School Medical Officer	207
From Derby Institutions ... ..	27
Transferred from outside M.O.H.'s ... ..	6
Came on Own Initiative ... ..	10
From Tuberculosis Staff ... ..	319
From other Health Staff ... ..	4
Total ... ..	573

This figure (573) brings up the total number of persons seen at the Tuberculosis Clinic since July, 1912, to 9,937.

Included in the 573 new cases seen in 1933 are 312 contacts, as compared with 305 contacts examined in 1932.

## NURSES' VISITS:—

To Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculous ... ..	1598
„ „ „ Non-pulmonary „ ... ..	143
„ „ „ Suspected „ ... ..	498
“Special Visits” ... ..	130
Total Successful Visits ... ..	2369
Unsuccessful Visits ... ..	138
Total Visits... ..	2507
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics ... ..	209

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T. 137

## PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Tuberculosis Notifications 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1933.

## Part I.

		FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.											Total Notifica- tions (including cases previously notified).	
		Primary Notifications.												
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total	
Pulmonary, Males	...	—	—	1	—	5	7	11	17	19	5	4	69	101
„ Females	...	—	—	1	1	7	12	12	9	6	5	1	54	61
Non.-Pulm. Males	...	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	15
„ Females	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	6	8

## Part II.

Supplemental Return shewing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification for above-named period:—

		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total
Pulmonary, Males	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	7
„ Females	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	6
Non.-Pulm. Males	...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
„ Females	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

## Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.

Death Returns—	Number of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Local	4	3
Reg. Gnl.	3	—
Inward Transfers	—	—
Other Sources (Posthumous)	6	3



## Part III.

## NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Register of notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough ...	252	165	417	21	13	34	451
Number of cases <i>removed</i> from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
2. Recovery from the disease ...	34	29	63	9	8	17	80
3. Death (all causes) ...	62	42	104	5	11	16	120

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE DERBY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Form T145 Section A.—Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1933.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Gr'nd
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	55	36	1	1	2	—	5	1	57	36	6	2	101
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	9	21
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	75	77	75	333
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	94	85	71	303
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as													
(a) Recovered ...	27	27	7	1	4	3	3	4	31	30	10	5	76
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	169	166	151	645
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st—													
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	169	98	35	33	6	4	13	5	175	102	48	38	363
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	8	10	27
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...													400
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...													21
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...													5028
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—													
(a) Personal ...													71
(b) Other ...													49?
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...													1853
(Other visits ...)													516
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A(a) and A (b) above ...													Nil
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...													25
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...													60
6. Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...													91
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...													149
10. Number of:—													
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ...													1022
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work. (Sputum, etc., examined for other purposes ...)													364
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...													229

\* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

Section B.

Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	...	...	One
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	...	...	Nil

Section C.

Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution	For Pulmonary Cases		For Non-Pulmonary Cases		Total.
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Derby Borough Tuberculosis Sanatorium	47	20	Nil specified. Emergency cases can be admitted.	4	71
City Hospital, Derby	20 male (no specified accommodation for females or children. Transferred to Sanatorium if possible. Temporary accommodation in side wards here).		Accommodation provided as required, without any difficulty, also extensive balcony accommodation.		—

Section D.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment and observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

				In Instit't'ns on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Instit't'ns	In Instit't'ns on Dec. 31
Number of doubt- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males	...	3	5	7	—	1	
	Adult Females	...	—	14	10	—	4	
	Children	...	8	12	11	—	9	
	Total	...	11	31	28	—	14	
Number of defin- itely tuberculous patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males	...	32	110	69	29	44	
	Adult Females	...	13	65	40	21	17	
	Children	...	23	22	29	4	12	
	Total	...	68	197	138	54	73	
Grand Total	...	...	...	79	228	166	54	87

**Section E.**

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

Nil.

**Section F.**

Return showing the Results of Observation of Doubtfully Tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals			
	Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks			Stay under 4 weeks			Stay over 4 weeks						
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Tuberculous	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	...	—	—	—	4	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	10
Doubtful	...	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Totals	...	—	—	—	7	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	10	11



### Section G.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals.					
		Under 3 months					3—6 months					6—12 months						More than 12 months				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.						
Tuberculosis	Class	8	3	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	15	3	4	22					
	T.B. minus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Died in Institution	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1					
	Class	11	—	1	7	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	4	9	32					
	T.B. plus, Group 1	3	5	—	1	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	1	12					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Class	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2					
	T.B. plus, Group 2	6	9	—	6	8	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	21	19	—	40					
	Class	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	6					
	T.B. plus, Group 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	Quiescent	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	7					
	Not quiescent	1	11	—	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	27	12	—	39					
	Died in Institution	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Totals (Pulmonary)	50	34	2	30	15	—	10	4	7	4	—	5	94	53	14	161					
	Class	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	3					
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	Not quiescent	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	5					
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Class	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3					
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1					
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	Class	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2					
	Not quiescent	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3					
	Died in Institution	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6					
	Class	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7					
	Not quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Totals (non-Pulmonary)	2	7	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	8	19	31					

\* Death certified as "Heart failure, Cervical Adenitis and Cellulitis, Thyroiditis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

# PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

	Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928			
	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. +)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. +)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. +)	Class T.B. minus
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st Dec.																
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.																
Disease arrested	Adults M	4	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	" F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested	Adults M	2	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	" F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		7	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Recovered	Adults M	258	155	31	187	13	—	—	—	—	19	3	2	—	—	—
"	" F	224	63	13	76	14	2	1	—	3	11	3	4	—	—	—
Children		457	64	5	69	33	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		488	140	54	217	17	5	2	—	7	15	2	4	—	—	—
Adults M		228	42	118	363	2	3	10	20	33	4	2	15	7	—	—
"	" F	116	19	41	165	3	3	7	6	16	4	1	7	10	—	—
Children		40	10	7	26	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ...		1856	493	269	341	1103	83	14	20	27	61	74	13	32	17	67
Grand Totals ...		1856	500	276	341	1117	83	14	22	27	63	74	15	36	18	80
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom																

(a) Remaining on Dispensary Regis- ter on 31st Dec.		1929						1930						1931						1932						1933					
		5	2	2	—	4	—	15	1	3	—	4	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease arrested		9	1	2	—	3	—	9	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children		13	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not Arrested		—	2	3	—	5	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	10	—	3	17	14	—	31	2	11	26	4	41	—	—
Children		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	6	—	1	15	6	—	21	1	5	18	3	26	—	—
Condition not ascertained during the year ...		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	1	—	12	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		27	7	7	—	14	—	62	6	9	—	15	—	5	13	18	—	31	—	6	43	21	—	6	3	18	44	7	69	—	—
Discharged as Recovered		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adults M		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		28	4	4	1	9	—	17	5	9	1	15	—	5	4	7	—	11	—	—	7	6	—	13	—	1	2	—	—	3	—
Adults M		2	8	16	13	37	—	1	7	19	9	35	—	—	3	19	6	28	—	2	11	2	15	1	—	—	2	8	10	—	—
Children		1	5	15	4	24	—	—	2	8	5	15	—	—	4	7	2	13	—	2	2	4	4	10	1	—	4	6	10	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ...		—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Totals		58	24	43	19	86	—	80	20	45	15	80	—	10	24	58	8	84	—	8	54	42	7	103	5	19	52	21	92	—	—

(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.



# NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928			
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	
Adults M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Disease arrested	Adults M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Transferred to Pulmonary	9	9	3	14	35	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Discharged as Recovered	Adults M	4	1	2	9	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	
" F	4	1	2	11	18	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	
Children	22	42	17	124	205	3	2	1	1	7	2	1	2	10	18	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	28	15	12	46	101	2	—	—	2	4	5	4	1	1	4	
Adults M	3	2	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
" F	3	2	4	3	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Children	3	14	7	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	67	77	45	200	389	6	3	1	4	14	11	5	1	8	25	
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).	68	77	46	200	391	6	3	1	4	14	11	5	1	8	25	



[illegible]

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken during 1933 under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1933.

### SUMMARY.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Males 76, Females 60, Total 136.	Males 12, Females 9, Total 21.

Of the 21 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1933—  
6 were cases of Tuberculous Meningitis.

In five cases there was tuberculosis of the bone (spine and hip 2 each, knee 1). Two cases were notified as tuberculosis of the cervical glands, one as tuberculous epididymitis, one as tuberculous ulceration of the forehead, one as tuberculous abscess of the right forearm; and the remainder (5) were cases of abdominal tuberculosis.

#### DEATHS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis 96. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 16.

#### Age and Sex Incidence.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1— 5	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	1
5—10	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	1
10—15	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
15—20	5	7	3	—	—	3	—	1
20—25	7	13	—	—	5	8	—	—
25—35	11	15	—	3	8	13	—	3
35—45	18	9	1	—	13	3	—	1
45—55	20	6	1	—	13	4	—	—
55—65	9	5	—	2	14	2	2	—
65 and upwards	5	2	—	1	5	3	1	2
Totals	76	60	12	9	58	38	5	11

**Ratio of Non-Notified Tuberculosis Deaths to Total Tuberculosis Deaths.**

Of the 96 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 11 (i.e., 11.4%) were not notified until after death. Of the 16 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 (i.e., 31.2%) were not notified until after death. These figures do not include non-resident patients who died in Derby Institutions.

**Disinfections, etc.**

During the year 1933, 177 houses were disinfected after death or removal of tuberculous patients. 934 bottles of disinfectant fluid and 788 supplies of paper handkerchiefs were given out from the Tuberculosis Clinic.

**Charity Organisation Society.**

As in previous years, the Society has given attention to the after-care of certain tuberculosis patients, and according to the information furnished by the Hon. Secretary, also arranged for treatment of one man and one woman in the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth, for three months each.

## *VI.—HOSPITALS.*

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INCLUDING REPORTS BY  
DR. TAYLOR, Resident Medical Superintendent,  
Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium,  
AND  
DR. COOKE, Resident Medical Superintendent, City Hospital.



## BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Whooping Cough	Others	Total
Remaining in Hospital,					
Dec. 31st, 1932 ... ..	7	29	—	4	40
Admitted during 1933 ... ..	152	175	56	104	487
Discharged during 1933 ... ..	140	165	45	96	446
Died during 1933 ... ..	—	6	6	3	15
Remaining under treatment on					
Dec. 31st, 1933 ... ..	19	33	5	9	66
Average stay in Hospital, days...	37	48	44	28	—

## SCARLET FEVER.

Number of Cases ... ..	152
Number of Deaths ... ..	Nil

One Mastoid operation was performed and 120 cases received serum.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases ... ..	175
Number of Deaths ... ..	6
Case Mortality ... ..	3.4%

Three of the fatal cases were in the age group 0-5 years, and three in group 5-10 years. All six cases were admitted in a late stage.

The following complications occurred (excluding Fatal Cases):

## Paralysis.

Soft Palate ... ..	10
Ciliary ... ..	3
Pharyngeal ... ..	3

## Laryngeal Obstruction.

Cases ... ..	7
Tracheotomy ... ..	2
Admitted before 4th day of illness ... ..	74%
Admitted on or after 4th day of illness ... ..	26%

## WHOOPING COUGH.

Number of Cases ... ..	56
Number of Deaths ... ..	6

All the fatal cases were complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia.

**OTHER CASES.**

Disease.				Cases.	Deaths.
Erysipelas	...	...	...	22	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	38	—
Observation Chickenpox	...	...	...	11	—
Measles	...	...	...	2	—
Mumps	...	...	...	2	—
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	3	1
Observation Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	—
„ Diphtheria	...	...	...	8	—
„ Meningitis, etc.	...	...	...	4	—
Diphtheria Carriers	...	...	...	7	—

**Nursing Staff.** One nurse developed Diphtheria, and one contracted Scarlet Fever during the year.

During 1933 31 nurses were Schick and Dick Tested. 10 nurses were immunised against Scarlet Fever and 10 against Diphtheria. One nurse passed the Preliminary and one passed the Final Examinations.

**Structural Alterations.** During the year the erection of a central boiler house and central heating installation for both the Isolation Hospital and the Sanatorium was completed. This now ensures a first-rate supply of steam and hot water to every unit in the Institution, a state highly appreciated by patients and staff.

## Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1933.

1933	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter ...	4799	53.3	383 16 10	1 7.19
2nd „	5125	56.3	359 19 1	1 4.85
3rd „	4522	49.1	327 2 4	1 5.36
4th „	5783	62.8	495 0 2	1 8.54
Totals 1933 ...	20142	55.2	1547 0 9	1 6.43
Totals for 1932	18641	50.9	1417 17 9	1 6.25

\* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

## Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1933.

1933	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Patient per day*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter ...	4809	53.4	400 15 9	1 8.00
2nd „	5125	56.3	359 17 1	1 4.85
3rd „	4694	51.0	356 8 3	1 6.22
4th „	5058	54.9	482 9 10	1 10.89
Totals 1933 ...	19686	53.9	1599 10 11	1 7.50
Totals for 1932	19799	54.1	1344 16 1	1 4.30

\* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

CITY HOSPITAL.

(COPY.)

Form. Hosp. 6.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

1. County Borough Council of DERBY.
2. Name and situation of Institution: CITY HOSPITAL, UTTOXETER ROAD.
3. Define the area and give the population served by the Institution: COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY. 142,400.
4. State whether Institution is—
 

<del>(a) An Institution</del> <del>(b) A Hospital*</del>	}	Maintained under the Poor Law Act;
---	---	------------------------------------

 or (c) A General Hospital Maintained under the Local Government Acts or the Public Health Acts.
5. Staffing.
 

Medical Superintendent: R. G. COOKE, M.D., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
Resident. Whole Time.

No. of other resident medical staff: 2.

No. of visiting staff: 9.

Specialised services supplied—

Consulting Physician, Surgeon, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon,  
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Orthopædic Specialist, Radiologist,  
Gynæcologists (2), Anæsthetist.

Number of—

(a) Trained Nurses: 23 (including Matron).

(b) Probationer Nurses: 48.

(c) Assistant Nurses: 15 Sub-Probationers—Non-resident.

(d) Male Attendants: No Male Nurses, 5 Porters, 1 Ambulance Attendant and Porter.
6. State total number of beds provided in the Institution for sick, maternity and mental cases at 31st December, 1933:
 

(a) for men: 109.

(b) for women: 108.

(c) for children (under 16 years of age): 61.  
(Excluding cots in maternity wards).

Total: 278.

N.B.—These figures should agree with the totals of those in Columns 3, 5, 7 and 9 of Table I overleaf.

\* As defined in the Public Assistance Order, 1930.



## I

Table showing the classification of the accommodation for sick, maternity and mental cases and the number of beds occupied on  
31st December, 1933.

Classification of Wards*	No. of Wards	BEDS							
		MEN		WOMEN		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age)		Total.	
		Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Medical ..		32	32	33	29	—	—	65	61
2. Surgical ...		32	29	32	29	—	—	64	58
3. Chronic sick†		(3 & 9 grouped together. Wards structurally sub-divided)							
4. Children ...		—	—	—	—	61	49	61	49
5. Venereal ...		Loch ward in Boundary House Institution.							
6. Tuberculosis		20	18	—	—	—	—	20	18
7. Isolation†† ...		(Adequate side ward accommodation).							
8. Maternity¶ ...		—	—	20	18	—	—	20	18
9. Mental ...		25	29	23	24	—	—	48	53 <sup>a</sup>
(a) Lunacy Act, 1890,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Short stay§		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Long stay‡		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mental Treatment Act, 1930		Not accommodated in this Institution.							
(i) Voluntary									
(ii) Temporary									
10. Mental defectives		Accommodated in Boundary House Institution.							
11. Other.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...		109	108	108	100	61	49	278	257

<sup>a</sup> Extra beds temporarily.

\*If not classified as in Table, the wards used for more than one class of patient should be grouped. Cots in adult wards should be entered in Col. 7; children in adult wards (whether in beds or in cots) in Col. 8. Cots and infants in maternity wards should, however, be excluded.

† Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

†† Reserved specifically for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases, including puerperal sepsis.

¶ Exclusive of isolation and labour beds.

§ See sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

‡ See sections 24 to 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

## Statistics Relating to the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

### (A) IN-PATIENTS.

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) ...	2447
2. Number of women confined in hospital ... (Plus 10 confined before arrival)	293
3. Number of live births ... (Plus 10 born just prior to arrival)	284
4. Number of still births ...	9
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)* ...	12
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ...	23
7. Number of Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital) ...	2
8. Total number of deaths ...	387
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)...	2431
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Give number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods—	
(a) Under four weeks ...	1608
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ...	626
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ...	197
11. Number of beds occupied—	
(a) Average during the year ...	239.5
(b) Highest (on 16th January, 1933) ...	273
(c) Lowest (on 21st October, 1933) ...	208
12. Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) ...	473
Local and Spinal Anæsthetic ...	129
13. Number of abdominal sections ...	93
* This figure should relate only to children born in hospital.	

### (B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1. State the nature and scope of the out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise.

Certain cases attend after discharge for continuation of treatment such as dressings, massage, re-examination, etc. Emergency treatment is given to accidents occurring in the locality. Cases from the Tuberculosis Clinic are X-rayed as out-patients. There is an out-patient Orthopædic Massage Clinic.

2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department: 1071.
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution: 48.
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution: 360.
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department: 2160 (excluding Ante-Natal Clinic).
6. If there is an ante-natal clinic, give the total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances: 365 women made 1664 attendances.
7. If there is a Venereal Diseases clinic, give the number of patients seen and the total number of attendances: None.

(1) Classification of In-patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1933.

DISEASE GROUPS	Children under 16 years of age		Men and Women.	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
A. Acute infectious disease (1) ...	57	8	52	14
B. Influenza (2) ... ..	9	—	60	15
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary ... ..	1	—	39	23
Non-Pulmonary ... ..	18	3	11	4
D. Malignant disease ... ..	—	—	18	42
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea ...	12	—	14	—
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) ... ..	—	—	10	—
(3) Chronic arthritis ... ..	—	—	20	2
F. Venereal disease ... ..	—	—	4	—
G. Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	5	—
H. Puerperal Fever—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital ... ..	—	—	1	—
(b) Other cases ... ..	—	—	—	—
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth ... ..	—	—	32	1
J. Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile Dementia ... ..	—	—	24	23
(b) Other ... ..	8	—	80	9
K. Senile decay (3) ... ..	—	—	30	60
L. Accidental injury & Violence (4)	17	—	52	9
In respect of cases not included above:—				
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ... ..	17	1	84	16
N. Disease of the Respiratory System ... ..	88	—	85	17
O. Disease of the Circulatory System ... ..	8	—	105	55
P. Disease of the Digestive System	72	5	120	20
Q. " " Genito-urinary "	3	—	82	19
R. Disease of the Skin ... ..	47	—	30	—
S. Other diseases ... ..	40	3	45	26
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in the above figures—				
Mothers ... ..	—	—	366	2
Infants ... ..	276	10	—	—
U. Any person not falling under any of the above headings ... ..	2	—	—	—
*TOTALS ... ..	675	30	1369	357



(1) Including—with the exception of Acute Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia, Puerperal Fever and Acute Primary Pneumonia will be recorded respectively under Groups B. C. G. H. and N. cases of Encephalitis Lethargica should be entered under Group A. if acute and under Group M. if chronic.

(2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

(3) To be confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

(4) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

\* These figures should agree with those shown under 8 and 9 of Table II (A).

(COPY)

Form M.C.W. 96a.

### County Borough Council of Derby.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

#### Return relating to Maternity Hospitals and Homes maintained or subsidised by the Council during the year 1933.

1. Name and address of Institution: CITY HOSPITAL, DERBY.
2. Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds): 20.
3. Number of Maternity Cases admitted during the year: 374.
4. Average duration of stay: 14 days.
5. Number of cases delivered by—
  - (a) Midwives: 281 (plus 10 born before arrival).
  - (b) Doctors: 12.
6. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency: For Mother 20, for Baby 9.
7. Number of cases notified as—
  - (a) Puerperal Fever: 1.
  - (b) Puerperal Pyrexia\*: 5.
8. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum: Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in Institution: 20.
10. (a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum: 2.  
 (b) Result of treatment in each case:
  - 1 (unbooked) Satisfactory. To attend Out-patients.
  - 1 (booked) Becoming quiescent. Discharged at own wish.
 i.e., rise of temperature to 100.4° F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period.

11. (a) Number of maternal deaths: 2.

(b) Cause of death in each case:

1. Eclampsia. Unbooked case. Desperately ill on admission.  
Died following day undelivered.

1. Severe chorea. Died of pulmonary congestion. Undelivered.  
Had not attended Ante-natal Clinic—had been to book five  
weeks prior to admission but had not attended clinic as  
advised.

12. (a) Number of infant deaths:—

(i) Stillborn : 9.

(ii) Within 10 days of birth: 10.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination  
(if obtainable).

Stillbirths. 3 Placenta Prævia; 1 Complicated Breech; 3 Accidental  
Hæmorrhage; 2 No apparent reason.

5 were unbooked emergency cases.

Deaths within 10 days. 2 Congenital Defect; 5 Maternal abnormality;  
(Eclampsia, placenta prævia, etc.) 3 Prematurity;

7 were premature and 3 were unbooked emergency cases.



(b) BEDS AVAILABLE AND SPECIAL FACILITIES.

BEDS AVAILABLE.																											SPECIAL FACILITIES, ETC.													
Name	General Medical		General Surgical		Children		Maternity	Venereal Diseases		Tuberculosis		Chronic Sick		Mental		Mental Def'cy		Orthopaedic		Ear, Nose & Throat		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Others	M.	F.	Operative Surgery	X-Ray Depts.	Dental Dept.	Ophthalmic Dept.	Massage Dept.	Pathological Dept.	Radium Dept.	Orthopaedic Dept.	Ear, Throat and Nose Dept.	Psychiatric Clinic	Gynaecological Dept.	Venereal Diseases	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.																M.
Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 Cubicles could be utilised.	—	—	Infectious Diseases	41	42	New Theatre on D Ward.	No	School Dental Surgeon attends	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smallpox	20	20	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	At City Hosp.	Dental Surgeon attends fort-nightly	Ophthalmic Surgeon called in when required	No	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Thornhill Certified Instit't'n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
City Hospital	32	33	32	32	61	20	—	—	20	—	25	23	Wards structurally sub-divided		—	—	Accommodated as required		—	—	—	Accommodated in side Wards as required	—	—	Side Ward Accommodation adequate and any special cases can be accommodated as required. Adequate balcony accommodation.	Theatre Block. Small theatre in one of Ward Blocks available for Septic cases	Yes Radiologist, Radiographer and Assistant from D.R.I. attend one day weekly and on special occasions if required. Partly trained Sister (part-time) does urgent cases	Visiting Dentist attends two days weekly. Extractions, fillings and dentures provided for in-patients who continue as out-patients until treatment completed. An ante-natal dental clinic is provided.	Examination room provided. Consultant visits the Hospital	Yes Three part-time masseuses employed. In addition to Hospital patients, Massage Clinic for Orthopaedic cases from School Clinics held 3 times a week.	Laboratory for all routine work provided. Sputa & Throat Swabs to Derby Health Dept. Wassermanns to Derbyshire Co. C. Lab. Dispenser (after part-time training) combines duties of Dispenser and Pathological Assistant, Pathological Assistant from Royal Infirmary attends 2 half days weekly.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Boundary House Institut'n	—	—	—	—	House Nursery 22	Venereal Cases 3	Accommodated when required	—	—	—	87	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	30	30	91	58	44	Gynaecological 23	2	2	Included in medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Included in Surgical	12	12	—	—	2 (Beds reserved by arrangement with County Council and included in Medical)	—	2	Ophthalmic (Children) Casualty Dept. (Emergency) Observation	19	18	Yes 9 Theatres	Yes (Deep X-Ray Therapy)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Derbyshire Hospital for Women	—	—	—	47	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen Victoria Memorial Home of Rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—





BEDS AVAILABLE.																																							
Name	General Medical		General Surgical		Children		Maternity	Venereal Diseases		Tuberculosis		Chronic Sick		Mental		Mental Def'cy		Orthopaedic		Ear, Nose & Throat		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Others	M.	F.	Operative Surgery	X-Ray Depts.	Dental Dept.	Ophthalmic Dept.	Massage Dept.	Pathological Dept.	Radium Dept.	Orthopaedic Dept.	Ear, Throat and Nose Dept.	Psychiatric Clinic	Gynaecological Dept	Venereal Diseases
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.															
Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 Cubicles could be utilised.	Infectious Diseases	41	42	New Theatre on D Ward.	No	School Dental Surgeon attends	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Smallpox Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smallpox	20	20	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	At City Hosp.	Dental Surgeon attends fortnightly	Ophthalmic Surgeon called in when required	No	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—		
Thornhill Certified Instit'n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	
City Hospital	32	33	32	32	61	20	—	—	20	—	—	25	23	Wards structurally sub-divided		—	—	Accommodated as required		Accommodated in side Wards as required		Side Ward Accommodation adequate and any special cases can be accommodated as required. Adequate balcony accommodation.		Theatre Block. Small theatre in one of Ward Blocks available for Septic cases		Yes Radiologist, Radiographer and Assistant from D.R.I. attend one day weekly and on special occasions if required. Partly trained Sister (part-time) does urgent cases	Visiting Dentist attends two days weekly. Extractions, fillings and dentures provided for in-patients who continue as out-patients until treatment completed. An antenatal dental clinic is provided.	Three part-time masseuses employed. In addition to Hospital patients, Massage Clinic for Orthopaedic cases from School Clinics held 3 times a week.	Laboratory for all routine work provided. Sputa & Throat Swabs to Derby Health Dept. Wassermanns to Derbyshire Co. C. Lab. Dispenser (after part-time training) combines duties of Dispenser and Pathological Assistant from Royal Infirmary attends 2 half days weekly.	No	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Boundary House Institut'n	—	—	—	—	House Nursery 22	Venereal Cases 3	Accommodated when required	—	—	87	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	30	30	91	58	44	Gynaecological 23	2	2	Included in medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Included in Surgical	12	12	(Beds reserved by arrangement with County Council and included in Medical)		2 (Children) Casualty Dept. (Emergency) Observation	19 3 1 2	18	Yes 9 Theatres	Yes (Deep X-Ray Therapy)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Derbyshire Hospital for Women	—	—	—	47	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derbyshire Hospital for Sick Children	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen Victoria Memorial Home of Rest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



*VII.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA.*



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*TO:—THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.*

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the past year, 1933.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE TOWN.

The immensity of the additional work entailed by the application of Sections 1 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, in such an intense manner, together with that enjoined by the disinfection of all furniture and clothing of people dispossessed and the removal of the chattels to the new houses, completely upset the ordinary work of the Department. It must be noted too that not only are all notices in these connections served, but all surveys and all plans and specifications are made and drawn up in this office by the Inspectors, and I have not had in one single instance to go outside this staff for aid.

There has been no addition to the staff to carry out this excess of work, and so it must be obvious that other work had to be neglected. All routine work was ruthlessly cut down, and the main energies of the departments had practically to be concentrated on the work of Housing, Food and Nuisances.

### **Inspections and Notices.**

#### **Informal Action.**

During the year 2,841 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Acts or Local Acts, and 842 under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.

#### **Legal Action.**

During the year 95 Statutory Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Acts or Local Acts, and 49 under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, and 544 under Sections 1 and 19 of the same Act.

#### **Visits and Remedies.**

During the year 23,611 visits under the Public Health Acts or Local Acts, and 12,154 under the Housing Acts were made.

The nuisances abated and the defects remedied will be found on Pages 119 and 120.

## DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Accumulations	(Offensive) removed	...	...	...	...	88
Animals	... Removed	...	...	...	...	11
	Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	4
Ashpits	... Demolished	...	...	...	...	5
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	—
	Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	1439
Drains	... Cleansed	...	...	...	...	1140
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	85
	Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	111
	Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	69
	Provided	...	...	...	...	47
	Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	101
	Ventilation shafts fixed	...	...	...	...	28
	Manholes provided	...	...	...	...	27
	Manholes repaired	...	...	...	...	64
W.C's	... Additional provided	...	...	...	...	43
	Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	330
	Flushing water laid on	...	...	...	...	46
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	62
	Rebuilt	...	...	...	...	3
	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	33
Privies and	Converted to W.C's	...	...	...	...	14
Tub Closets	Demolished	...	...	...	...	14
Soilpipes	... Cleansed	...	...	...	...	—
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	—
	Provided	...	...	...	...	—
Urinals	... Provided	...	...	...	...	1
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	1
	Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	—
Sinks	... Provided	...	...	...	...	30
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	17
	Renewed	...	...	...	...	217
Wastepipes	... Provided	...	...	...	...	192
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	50
	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
	Disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	—
	Efficiently trapped	...	...	...	...	—
Spouting	... Cleansed	...	...	...	...	229
	Repaired	...	...	...	...	177
	Renewed	...	...	...	...	74
	Provided	...	...	...	...	2
	Disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	111
	Soft water pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	13
	Soft water pumps removed	...	...	...	...	54
	Soft water cisterns filled in	...	...	...	...	55
	Soft water cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Houses	... Cellars cleansed	...	...	...	...	66
	Cleansed, limewashed, etc.	...	...	...	...	26
	Dampcoursed and made dry	...	...	...	...	44
	Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	9
	Paving of yards and passages repaired	...	...	...	...	233
	Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	147
	Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	87
	Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	75
	Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	7
	Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	110
	Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	92
	Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	105
	Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	27
Manure	... Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	10
	Pits abolished	...	...	...	...	4
	Pits repaired	...	...	...	...	5
	Moveable receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	1
Stables	... Cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
	Drained	...	...	...	...	—
	Repaved	...	...	...	...	—
Water	... Wells closed	...	...	...	...	—
	Wells filled in	...	...	...	...	—
	Town water provided	...	...	...	...	32
	Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	45

Other nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	172
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
						...	6544
Slaughterhouses. Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Merchandise Marks Act. Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
						...	6620
						...	—
Inspectors' Visits 23,611				Notices Served 2,841			

**Closet Accommodation.** With the exception of 263 trough closets, 3 waste water closets; 142 tub closets and 17 privies, the whole of the Borough is fitted with water closets.

It was found necessary, owing to the default of the owner, to carry out the work required by a notice served under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, after having obtained sanction from the Council so to do.

**Tub Conversion Scheme.** Section 163, Derby Corporation Act, 1901.

Total number of tubs converted since the commencement of scheme...	1544
Total number of certificates issued by Chief Sanitary Inspector	541
Total number of tubs for which a contribution of £8 has been paid...	1524
Total cost to Corporation	£12,192
Total cost of conversion as per builders' accounts (including cost of work outside scope of the Act)	£27,960 18s. 5d.
Number of tubs, for various reasons, still in existence	142

#### Common Lodging Houses.

Number on Register	13
Number of rooms registered for sleeping	92
Number of lodgers provided for	487
Visits of inspection	160
Notices and cautions given in respect of breaches of the Acts and Bye-Laws	16

There is not now in Derby any house which is registered for the accommodation of married couples or children, and it is essential that the wants of such travellers should be catered for, otherwise than that we have more than sufficient for our needs.

#### Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number on Register	33
These contain 168 rooms and have accommodation for 361 adults and 52 children	
Visits of Inspection	286
Notices and cautions given to landlords and lodgers for various offences under the Bye-Laws	66

Once again I have to bring to your notice that not one of the existing registered Houses comply with the Local Bye-Laws in their essential features, and that, in my opinion, all the houses on the register should cease to exist as such, so wretched are the conditions pertaining to them. They should be replaced by modern municipally owned series of flats (furnished) suitable for



the poor class needing such apartments, and this opinion I have expressed during the year. Further, it is well known that a number of large houses in the town are being let off in this way, and I patiently await the opportune time to put an end to this procedure.

I have received instructions, however, to accumulate such knowledge and material that a scheme for a Municipal House Let in Lodgings may be projected. There is, however, no data to go on for this class of house, and to experiment loosely on such a large scale as would be required in Derby would be wrong, but in the near future I believe I shall be able to suggest something practical.

### Offensive Trades.

On Register at beginning of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
On Register at end of year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Workshops 8			Factories 13				
Inspectors' visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Notices served ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Defects remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

### List of Offensive Trades in the Borough.

Bone Calcining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bone Boiling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Marts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skin Curing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blood Drying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Boiling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Boiling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dealers in Rags, Bones and Skins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fat Melting or Extracting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tallow Melting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...								21

No Bye-Laws exist for the regulation of these trades, and the list is noticeable by the absence of the trade of Fish Frying.

### Overcrowding.

During the year forty cases of overcrowding have been reported to Mr. J. P. Lovell, Borough Estates Manager, whose special attention has been drawn to cases of gross overcrowding.

Many of the occupiers are wishful to change to Corporation houses but are unable to pay the rent demanded, as the majority are unemployed, or lower skilled workmen, receiving wages which necessitate the occupation of a house with a low rental value.

In many cases the bedrooms are occupied by persons of both sexes, and although every endeavour has been made to provide for the separation of sexes the results obtained cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

**Factories and Workshops.** The following are the Tables of action taken and work done.

**INSPECTIONS.** Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.



Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	99	4	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	323	1	0
Workplaces (other than Out-Workers' Premises) ... ..	0	0	0
Totals ... ..	422	5	0

## DEFECTS.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	30	26	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	16	13	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	1	1	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	12	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the F. & W. Act				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S.101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	60	44	2	—

## Inspections, etc., of Workrooms where women and young persons are employed.

Workrooms on register at beginning of year ... ..	37
Removed during the year ... ..	7
Workrooms on register at end of year 1933 ... ..	30
Visits paid by Female Sanitary Inspector ... ..	34

**Inspections of Out-Workers or Home-Workers.** Pursuant to Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, 53 lists of out-workers have been received from various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers 40 were engaged in net mending, 55 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel and 8 making surgical bandages. One list has been received from another Council giving one name of an out-worker employed by a firm in their district, who resides in Derby, and 23 lists with 111 names have been forwarded to Councils in whose areas out-workers employed by Derby firms reside.

During 1933, 172 visits to the homes of these out-workers were made by the Female Sanitary Inspector. As a result of these visits no verbal notices nor written notices were given or served.

The principal industries are net mending and making or finishing wearing apparel and the general character of the work repairing. The numbers are on the decrease.

#### Registered Workshops.

Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Bakehouses—Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Do. Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Workshops where females and young persons are employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
									280

#### Other Matters (Factory and Workshop Act).

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—

Failure to fix Abstract (S.133)...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (S.5):						
Notified by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	8
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other	...	...	...	...	...	—
Underground Bakehouses (S.101):—						
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	0
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	0

**Public Conveniences.** All the conveniences used by the Public throughout the town, whether situated in the Market Place or parks, were inspected regularly by members of the staff, male and female, and were found invariably without complaint.

#### CANAL BOATS ACT, 1884

##### Annual Report for the year 1933, in accordance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884.

1. Inspector and Salary: Chief Inspector and Assistant. No salary allocated.  
Address: 1, Derwent Street, Derby.
2. Boats inspected: 20. Visits to canal: 135.
3. Infringements of Acts and Regulations:—
 

(a) Registration	...	...	0	(h) Ventilation	...	...	0
(b) Change of master	...	...	0	(i) Painting	...	...	0
(c) No certificate on board	...	...	0	(j) Provision of water vessel	...	...	0
(d) Absence of marking	...	...	0	(k) Removal of bilge water	...	...	0
(e) Overcrowding	...	...	0	(l) Notification of infectious disease	...	...	0
(f) Separation of sex	...	...	0	(m) Admittance of Inspector	...	...	0
(g) Cleanliness	...	...	0	(n) Boats found in bad repair	...	...	0

4. Legal proceedings: Nil.
5. Other steps taken: Nil.
6. Cases of infectious disease dealt with: Nil.
7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection: Nil.
8. Number of boats on Derby Register at end of year 1933:
 

(a) Number of boats believed to be in use or available ... ..	5
Number of boats propelled by motor ... ..	0
(b) Number of boats that cannot be traced ... ..	8
Removed from register ... ..	0
9. Number of boats registered during 1933:
 

(a) Motor propelled ... ..	Nil.
(b) Horse drawn ... ..	Nil.

 One certificate certifying cause of complaint remedied received during the year:

No certificates outstanding at end of the year.

**Schools.** There has been no material change in the sanitary condition of the schools during the year.

Full reports have been filed of the sanitary conditions, after careful inspection, of all the schools in the Borough.

#### **Smoke Abatement.**

Number of chimneys of which observations have been taken ... ..	30
Number of observations ... ..	68
Notices sent ... ..	0
Caution letters sent ... ..	0
Visits to works... ..	30

As a result of a series of interviews with Works Managers and firemen in various factories where excessive smoke was being sent out, there has been a great improvement, thus avoiding the necessity of any legal action.

#### **MILK.**

Strenuous efforts have been maintained during the year for the service in Derby of a good milk supply, and in this connection it may be noted the great diminution in numbers from past years of those retailers selling loose milk. It is hoped that even this number in the near future will lessen considerably.

Desirable as it is that cowsheds should be well constructed, with satisfactory drainage, lighting and airspace, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that it is mainly on the personal care and cleanliness of the milker, the sterilization of the milk vessels, the cleansing of the udders of the cattle, and general attention to details in the storing and transport of the milk, that the standard of milk will depend.

#### **DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.**

##### **Purveyors inside the Borough.**

Number of dairymen and purveyors by round ... ..	44
Number of retail roundsmen working from other dairies ... ..	21
Number selling loose milk from shops ... ..	62
Number of bottled milk sellers ... ..	286
Number of Factory dairies ... ..	9

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422

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Number of visits ... ..	342
Cautions ... ..	45
Visits to Factory Dairies ... ..	94

Bacillus Coli	Number of Organisms per 1 c.c.												Total
	Under 30,000	30,001 to 40,000	40,001 to 50,000	50,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 150,000	150,001 to 200,000	200,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 400,000	400,001 to 500,000	500,001 to 750,000	750,001 to 1,000,000	Over 1,000,000	
Negative	56	18	16	36	13	9	9	6	8	1	1	10	183
Positive	11	3	2	20	15	5	11	4	9	6	4	46	136
Total	67	21	18	56	28	14	20	10	17	7	5	56	319

Not included in above table

Certified 11

Grade A 3

Pasteurised 1

15 + 319 = 334

Total number of samples within "Grade A" standard = 145 or 44.2%  
201 samples had a count less than 200,000, but 56 of these contained B. Coli.



**Artificial Cream Act, 1929.** So far as can be ascertained, no artificial cream is on sale in Derby.

**Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.** During the year 26 samples were submitted for analysis under this Act consisting of the following substances:—

Bone Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basic Slag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Compound Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Compound Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cotton Cake...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Compound Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ground Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Linseed Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Maize Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sulphate of Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									<hr/> 26 <hr/>

The certificates of Analyses showed all the above samples to be in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

#### **Food Preparing Premises.**

Food Preparing Places on Register at end of year	...	...	...	190
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	44
Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	259

The supervision of premises where the cooking and manufacture of food stuffs is carried on has systematically taken place by the staff during the year.

These inspections included restaurants, food stores, pork butchers shops where food is cooked and beef butchers shops where the preparation and filling of sausage takes place. Fried Fish shops have again been under close inspection and the standard of cleanliness has been well maintained.

A considerable number of modern hygienic stoves have replaced unsatisfactory stoves from which, owing to the construction, the nuisance from fumes was a constant source of annoyance.

During the year very few complaints have been received with regard to fried fish shops.

#### **Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers.**

On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Inspector's Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

#### **Bakehouses.**

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	30
Empty bakehouses re-occupied	...	...	...	...	1
New Bakehouses added during the year	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses converted to factory bakehouses	...	...	...	...	0
Factory Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	33
Number on Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	32
Factory Bakehouses added during the year	...	...	...	...	1
Factory Bakehouses vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	0
Factory Bakehouses at end of year	...	...	...	...	34
Disused Bakehouses					
Unoccupied bakehouses at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	55

Vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	0
Re-occupied during year	...	...	...	1	
Demolished during year	...	...	...	1	
Number unoccupied at end of year	...	...	...	...	53
Visits paid to occupied bakehouses	...	...	...	...	78
Visits paid to unoccupied bakehouses	...	...	...	...	15
Visits paid to factory bakehouses	...	...	...	...	70
		Workshops.	Factories.	Total.	
Defects found during the year	...	9	21	30	
Defects remedied during the year	...	7	19	26	
Written notices served	...	—	2	2	
Verbal notices given	...	9	18	27	

**Meat Inspections.** During the year 102 carcasses of beef were condemned for the following reasons: 47 tuberculosis; 1 black quarter; 17 Johnne's disease; 15 dropsical; 8 injury; 4 septic conditions; 8 fevered condition and 2 jaundice.

In addition to the above 51 cows were also slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, as suffering from tuberculosis of the udder and 36 were found on post mortem examination to be in advanced state of that disease. The carcasses were totally condemned. In 15 cases the disease was not advanced and the carcasses were passed for food after condemnation of the affected organs.

There have also been condemned 25 carcasses of veal and 49 bodies of mutton.

The number of tuberculous cattle was 266. In addition 332 pigs were found to be tuberculous and 50 whole carcasses condemned, in the remainder the lesions were confined to the head and organs, which were condemned.

#### **Foot and Mouth Disease.**

In the early part of the year an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in one of the private slaughter houses. All the animals on the premises were slaughtered, seventeen were found affected with the disease, and the carcasses were destroyed.

**Disposal of Condemned Meat.** During the year the whole of the meat and offals was disposed of for treatment for the recovery of fats, bones and meat, and their preparation for commercial purposes. The remainder of the unsound food was destroyed at the Destructor.

#### **Unsound Food Condemned.**

40 tons 11 cwts. Meat, including offal.  
 279 Rabbits.  
 74 Poultry and Game.  
 1 ton 3 cwts. of Fish.  
 600 Tins of Food.  
 1 ton 10 cwts. Fruit and Vegetables.

#### **Slaughter Houses.** At end of year 1933:—

In hands of private holders	...	...	...	...	23
Corporation Houses Let to Private Tenants	...	...	...	...	16
Corporation Houses used as Public	...	...	...	...	1
Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	7229	

The slaughter house, 16, Hill Street, has not been used during the year, and the licence has therefore been refused.

**Public Abattoir.** Slaughtering at the Corporation Houses is under the direct control of the Health Department.

**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.** During the year 325 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination. 231 were "Official" samples, including 186 samples of milk. The remainder (94) were "informal" samples. 10 formal samples of milk were found adulterated and action was taken thereon.

The following is the summary by the Borough Analyst (Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1933:—

Official Samples.				Informal Samples.			
Articles		Total.	Adult- erated.	Articles		Total.	Adult- erated.
Butter	...	16	—	Beer	...	6	—
Margarine	...	17	—	Cocoa	...	3	—
Milk	...	186	10	Camphor Oil	...	2	—
Lard	...	6	—	Coffee	...	1	—
Rum	...	3	—	C. and Chic.	...	6	—
Whisky	...	3	—	Cream	...	4	—
				Cream Mach.			
				Skimmed	...	3	—
				Custard Powder	...	3	—
				Dried Fruit	...	3	—
				Flour S.R.	...	6	—
				Honey	...	1	—
				Jam	...	3	—
				Lemonade C.	...	1	—
				Milk	...	6	—
				Milk Condensed	...	7	—
				Milk Dried	...	3	—
				Mineral Waters	...	8	—
				Olive Oil	...	2	—
				Pickles	...	2	—
				Peas Tinned	...	4	—
				Potted Meat			
				Paste	...	1	—
				Raspberry Squash			
				Crystals	...	1	—
				Sausages	...	11	—
				Sugar	...	6	—
				Sweets	...	1	—
		231	10			94	0

The average composition of the 192 samples of milk was as follows:—  
Non-fatty solids 8.75, Fat 3.53. Total Solids 12.28.

**Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.** During the year 192 samples of milk, 11 samples of sausage, and 40 samples of various other articles of food were examined and found to comply with the regulations.

**Rag Flock Act, 1911.**

Three samples were submitted, and upon analysis were found to contain 16. 21. 21. parts per 100,000 of Soluble Chlorine respectively. The maximum permitted by the Regulations under the Act is 30 parts per 100,000, and were, therefore, in conformity with the Act.



**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.** During the year traders have kept well up to the requirements of the Act with regard to the marking of Imported Foodstuffs.

In cases where contraventions have occurred, the attention of the trader has been drawn to the matter and the goods have been marked forthwith.

No prosecutions have been instituted during the year.

### **TUBERCULOSIS ORDER.**

Mr. H. A. Wallace, the Markets Superintendent, reports that:—

The last year has shown a considerable improvement so far as the Cattle Market is concerned.

There were only fourteen beasts dealt with in the Market, as against 36 for the previous year.

Of the fourteen beasts that were suspected of suffering from tuberculosis, in six instances the animals were sent back to the place from which they came, and the Local Authority notified. In eight cases the owners exercised their option under the Order, and the animals were taken to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard and there killed.

In one case in the Borough, the owner notified the Local Authority, the animal was slaughtered, and compensation paid.

### **MICE AND RATS (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.**

Mr. H. A. Wallace, Officer under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, reports that:—

During the year 185 visits were paid to institutions, tips, allotments, etc., and 633 rats were accounted for in the casualty list. In rat week, for five nights, rats in the sewers were tempted with bread spread with about 25 lbs. of poison. Private premises, the Housing Estates, Royal Show ground, and other places were visited, pavements broken down where necessary, rats caught and advice given.

During Rat Week, as usual, we made a special point of laying down poison in the main sewers of the town. We have found, for years, that this is of very great value, as the rats come in from the surrounding country for the winter. In five nights, 25 lbs. of poison (phosphorous) were laid down in the sewers.

33 visits in all were paid to various housing estates belonging to the Derby Corporation, and 72 rats accounted for.

We invariably find that when a block of houses is completed, there are a number of rats in the premises, which are attracted, no doubt, by the food that the workmen leave about during the erection.

92 visits have been paid to private premises in the Borough during the year, 73 rats destroyed, and advice given; no charge made.

In forty of these cases, the rats have got into the house, apparently, from underneath the pavement, and the pavements have been made good. In a number of cases, concrete has been put down in front of the house wall to prevent the rats entering the house in future.

Attracted, no doubt, to the Royal Show ground by the waste food thrown down by the workmen, a large number of rats were located on the ground just previous to the Royal Show and 49 rats were accounted for.



We had a large influx of rats, evidently from the river, in the Corporation Slaughterhouses, about two months ago.

We tried for the first time in many years, Liverpool Virus. We laid down three lots of virus, and although the position is slightly improved, I cannot say that I am satisfied with the results.

### WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. T. B. Farrington, Water Engineer, reports as follows:—

Various extensions in connection with building operations have been made to existing water mains.

The supply of water has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.

I also append copy of the last analysis of water made by the Borough Analyst:—

The following are the results of the analyses of the four samples of water received from you on the 10th July, 1933, labelled:—

No. 1. Derwent Valley Water. Taken at High Storage Reservoir.

No. 2. Water from Filter Tunnels. Taken at pumping station.

No. 3. Mixed water. Taken from High Service Reservoirs.

No. 4. Supply in Town. (Opposite "Cartmel," Duffield Road).

		Parts per 100,000			
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Total Solid matter	... ..	7.2	34.0	13.0	12.6
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0.0	0.0006	0.0006	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.0026	0.0020	0.0024	0.0018
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	0.0	0.09	0.0	0.0
Chlorine	... ..	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	... ..	0.075	0.004	0.054	0.071
Temporary	... ..	1.6	18.3	5.3	4.8
Hardness Permanent	... ..	2.1	6.3	3.0	2.8
Total	... ..	3.7	24.6	8.3	7.6
Metals	... ..	None	None	None	None

#### MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Silica	... ..	0.30	0.76	0.38	0.56
Oxides of Iron and Alumina	... ..	0.14	0.20	0.18	0.10
Lime (CaO)	... ..	1.42	10.98	3.62	3.34
Magnesia (MgO)	... ..	0.49	2.02	0.74	0.66
Sulphuric Anhydride (SO <sub>3</sub> )	... ..	1.65	5.15	2.30	2.20
CALCULATED ANALYSIS:—The acids and bases may be combined as follows:					
Calcium Carbonate	... ..	1.6	18.3	5.3	4.8
Calcium Sulphate	... ..	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Magnesium Sulphate	... ..	1.4	6.0	2.1	1.9
Sodium Chloride	... ..	1.6	3.9	2.0	2.0
Sodium Sulphate	... ..		0.2		

The waters were clear and of a greenish yellow shade in appearance.

**Samples Nos. 1, 3 and 4.** The analytical results indicate that these samples are of similar character. They contain small amounts of organic matter, but this is of vegetable origin and is probably derived from peaty material from the gathering ground. There is no evidence of the occurrence of pollution with organic matter of animal origin.

**Sample 2.** This sample contains only traces of organic matter, and there is no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

The samples of mixed water, Nos. 3 and 4 exhibit a satisfactory degree of hardness.

As a result of chemical analysis, I am of opinion that these waters are of satisfactory quality for use for drinking purposes.

**Plumbo-Solvency.** The samples have been tested separately in order to ascertain the extent of their action upon lead. For this purpose I have used Houston's Method, which consists of the upward filtration of the water through lead shot under standard conditions. None of these waters possessed the power of attacking lead under the above conditions.

**Action on Copper.** Pieces of copper foil were completely immersed in each of the waters at room temperature, for a period of 48 hours. Samples of water tested after 24 hours and 48 hours were found to contain traces of copper, but the proportions were insignificant. The waters may be classed as being, in the cold, without appreciable solvent action on copper.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON.

#### Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area which includes Borough and various Parishes outside) ... ..	1,971,911,000
Gallons per day per head of population ... ..	25.89
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply	57%

#### Used during the year.

Sewer Flushing ... ..	3,657,400
Street Watering ... ..	1,302,830
Steam Rolling ... ..	129,230
Street Swilling (footways) ... ..	200,000

### HOUSING.

In the year 1930 the Ministry of Health required a General Statement of the measures proposed to be taken during the following five years for dealing with the Housing Conditions in the Borough. The answer was made that it was estimated that 1,199 houses should be demolished; that 250 houses per annum should be provided for the purpose of re-housing, and that the repairing or re-conditioning of 4,000 houses could be done in five years.

I am pleased to say that the rate of progress in respect to the repairing or re-conditioning of such houses that could be made fit has more than kept pace with the estimate. It will be noticed that the rate of repairing and re-conditioning houses under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, is well beyond our estimated figure, and the work pertaining to the condemnation has gone along at a pace that is exhilarating.

To bring about the satisfactory re-housing of the dispossessed tenants and to arrange schemes of co-ordination between the building and closing orders, a Special Housing Committee was formed and met for the first time in May, 1932, and a programme of building operations was made to complete the re-housing of the dispossessed in a three years plan. This is being carried out rapidly, although at one time trouble was caused by the attempt to carry out to its perfection the meaning of that impossible word "synchronisation." However, no difficulty is found now, for it has been realised that all our legal business must be accomplished and freedom left for the removal, at any time a house is available, of the tenant of an unfit house. Certainly it was useless building a house and awaiting a

tenant from a possibly condemned house, although on the other hand to get power over a condemned house was a long process, yet a very necessary fore-runner of the building of a new one. The staff was kept working at high pressure on this real and necessary duty, and again I wish to emphasise the fact that however great the work, the number of notices, the vast numbers of inspections and checks and re-checks, and the surveys and production of plans, it was loyally done for me, and I trust that it will be fully realised that all the work was carried out by this staff and no aid was sought from outside, and with pride I say this is a self-contained office.

A summary of the representations by the Medical Officer of Health and the results are appended to the usual Ministry of Health form on pages 133 and 134 in a paragraph "G. Extra."

### Housing Statistics.

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	2771
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	12154
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	1816
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	9624
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	302
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	2079

#### 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	1305
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#### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

##### A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	49
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	120
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	11

##### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	95
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	70
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	—

##### C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	65
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	31
(3) Undertaking fulfilled ... ..	—
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—
E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	—
F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative ... ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—
G (Extra).	
Representations to Committee by Medical Officer of Health (Secs. 1 and 19) ... ..	951
Made up as:—	
Areas ... ..	426
Individual Unfit Houses ... ..	525
(a) No. of areas submitted to Ministry ... ..	11
No. of houses affected... ..	307
(b) No. of areas approved by Ministry ... ..	7
No. of houses affected... ..	178
(c) No. of areas submitted to Ministry, the results of which were not known at end of year ... ..	4
No. of houses affected... ..	129
(d) No. of areas passed by Council, but not yet submitted to the Ministry ... ..	3
No. of houses affected... ..	65
(e) No. of areas submitted to Committee and still under consideration ... ..	1
No. of houses affected... ..	36
Individual Unfit Houses:—	
Demolition Orders made and served ... ..	201
Awaiting Service of Notice ... ..	187
Undertakings accepted but not fulfilled ... ..	137
	—
	525
	—



Notices served ... ..	544
Houses demolished ... ..	31
Undertakings fulfilled... ..	0
Houses emptied and tenants rehoused ... ..	102
Houses otherwise vacated ... ..	40

**Fitness of Houses and Re-Conditioning.** The 1930 Act, in defining a house fit for human habitation, says that regard shall be had, amongst other things, "to the general standard of housing accommodation in the district." For all future purposes, and to emphasise the "standard" that exists in this district, figures are appended. They are a summary of the main items reported year by year since 1920, when operations first began under repair sections of the Housing Acts, and are culled from Annual Reports since that date. They are as follows:—

Houses made fit in all respects (including all amenities—coppers, sinks, water on sinks, larders, and all repairs) ... ..	7407
Entirely new sinks provided where none existed before ... ..	1529
Old sinks replaced by new ... ..	2273
Houses dampcoursed ... ..	2116
Roofs, floors, firegrates, stairs, walls, etc., repaired ... ..	29494
Wash coppers provided where none existed before ... ..	926
Wash coppers repaired ... ..	1218
Larders provided where none existed before ... ..	2275
Water laid on inside houses ... ..	1704

in addition to vast numbers of other repairs, and not including the enormous figures detailed as done under the Public Health Acts.

A very small percentage of houses now exist without the usual amenities, and these mostly are in that class of house which are scheduled to be made the subject of representations at some future date.

The work of this department ever since 1919 has been concentrated on the strong use of the repair sections of the 1919, 1925 and 1930 Acts, and the whole basis of the operations were the splendid suggestions contained in the Ministry of Health's Manual of Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas, 1919.

All the works done under section 17 and tabulated above went to make such houses dealt with fit in all respects and is my practical answer to those who speak somewhat loosely of "houses that can be re-conditioned." They have been so done and it is only in the case such as the 1200 scheduled houses where no attempt can be made, so unfit are they, that condemnation orders are asked for.

During the year it was necessary to carry out the work myself at 10 houses owing to the default of the owners.

The subjoined figures were contributed by the Estates Manager.

Houses erected during the year 1933, January-December

(a) By Local Authority ... ..	427
By other bodies and persons ... ..	305
By other Local Authorities ... ..	Nil

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732

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## (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
For purposes of Part 2 of 1925 Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
For purposes of Part 3 of 1925 Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
For other purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses owned by the Local Authority on weekly rental	...	...	...	...	...	...	5596
Being purchased on instalment system	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Held under Part 3 of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	4551
Held under Part 2 of Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Held under Housing Act, 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	729
Held under Housing Act, 1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Non-Assisted Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Houses built in last two years:—

Held under Part 3 of Housing Act, 1925:

Built during 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Built during 1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Held under other powers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

With regard to the sufficiency of supply of houses, and the housing conditions at the present time the houses which become vacant practically balance the applications received and it would appear that the Corporation's present commitments will meet the requirements with the exception of houses required for re-housing of tenants under the 1930 Act.

### RE-HOUSING AND DIS-INFESTATION.

Instructions were given by the Council that no furniture infested with insect pests should be taken into new Corporation houses, and further that the responsibility lay with me.

Information was gathered from all available sources, and although the cost at that time seemed prohibitive, we were well aware that as I had to certify all furniture and bedding free from these pests the only means at our disposal was the use of hydrocyanic acid gas.

The old offices in Ford Street were roughly fitted up for that purpose, and a trial given to a fumigation Company for some weeks to show the value of their method. This, although perfect, was very costly.

Arrangements were made for the instruction of the Inspectorial staff in all that appertains to the use of this dangerous gas and afterwards for the regular supply of the gas as required, and now this work is done entirely by Sanitary Inspectors. The organisation of the removal of tenants to new houses was at first troublesome, but the whole of the work now goes on very smoothly. Sometimes tenants wish to go there and not here, or want to go at their times and not ours. All such things, of course, must happen, but taken in our stride with the experience we have of these people everything smooths out in time.

All the belongings of every person removed goes through the dis-infestation process, and far from any objection being raised, all tenants are now happy at the thoughts of getting rid of these pests, and the tales they pass on to others has actually produced everyday complaints from other inhabitants in the town of the bug infested condition of their houses, in the hope that our methods can be adopted for their needs.

A report on this has been circulated by the chairman of the Housing and General Purposes Sub-Committee and is as follows:—



“ The extreme toxicity of HCN, together with the fact that it does not harm furniture, textiles, metals, or even footstuffs, has earned a recognition of the ideal fumigant.

But (a) there is no pronounced smell and there seemed no practical method of using it, but in Zyklon B these difficulties have been overcome.

Zyklon is pure HCN in liquid form absorbed in small cubes of Plaster of Paris, and enclosed in a stout metal container of capacity varying between 100 gms. and 1 Kilogram.

A proportion of Tear gas is also incorporated as a warning to any unauthorised person who may enter a toxic atmosphere in spite of all precautions.

The writer's experience of this preparation has been gathered in connection with the removal of Slum dwellers to new Housing Estates, where the problem has been to prevent infestation of the new houses by the furniture of the incoming tenants.

This is the method—The personal effects and furniture of the dispossessed tenant of condemned property are loaded into a van and transported to the fumigation chamber.

This van is regarded as DIRTY, and reserved entirely for this one purpose. The furniture is lightly packed in the chamber, and a stove is lighted to heat the atmosphere in order to make the bugs lively. A skilled operator enters (after the stove has been extinguished) wearing a mask, and with a pointed hammer drives several large holes into the end of the Zyklon tin. The material is then spread out in a thin layer on to a sheet of paper, and the operator withdraws, the doors being sealed after him. At the end of the period of exposure (about three hours) the doors and windows of the fumigation chamber are opened and the gas is allowed to escape. Operators wearing gas masks then enter and remove the furniture, which is placed into heated airing sheds, where the bedding, upholstered furniture, etc., remains all night. Beds, chairs, tables, etc., are allowed to go straight to the new houses, in CLEAN vans, where a clean set of bedding is loaned to the tenant for the night. On the following day the tenants' bedding is removed from the airing shed and well beaten in the open air before being returned (in CLEAN vans) in exchange for that loaned to them by the Corporation. As a final precaution a delicate chemical test is made in each of the rooms of the new house to ensure that no trace of gas has lingered in the material undetected.

Total extermination of bugs, fleas and lice in all stages of development, including eggs, is attained by this method, and has to have the guarantee of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The hire of the labour and vehicles to carry out the removal of the tenants' belongings, the dis-infestation and return to new houses, the bedding lent for a night or perhaps more, all this is done at the cost of this Corporation. The work goes on methodically, and has now become an ordinary part—or rather an extra-ordinary part—of our routine work so long as new houses are available.”

During the year the belongings of 105 rehoused tenants were dis-infested by this process, but I am sadly short of proper equipment to control this highly dangerous work.

## Section 17, Housing Act, 1930.

Number of houses inspected ... ..	2771
Number of houses dealt with ... ..	1043
Number of Preliminary notices served ... ..	842
Number of re-inspections ... ..	12154
Number of houses made "fit in all respects" or "Re-conditioned" ... ..	1436

		DEFECTS REMEDIED.									
Dustbins	...	Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Drains	...	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
		Removed from inside houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Soilpipes & Vents	...	Repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Spouting	...	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
		Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
		Disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Rainwater pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Rainwater pumps removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
		Rainwater cisterns filled in or demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
		Rainwater pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Houses	...	Dampcoursed and made dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
		Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Paving of yards, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
		Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
		Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773
		Walls—brickwork and pointing made good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	922
		Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
		Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670
		Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
		Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
		Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
		Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		Washhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
		Washcoppers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
		Sinks New provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
		Wastepipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
		Provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		Provided with food stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
		Efficient lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Chimneys rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Water	...	Wells closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Disused wells filled in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Town water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		Service pipes or taps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s	...	Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Fittings repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
		Flushing water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
		Repaired, rebuilt or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
Outbuildings—Complaints removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Other nuisances or defects abated or remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total										...	6164

## Rivers Pollution.

It was found that serious pollution of the Bramble Brook was taking place both from the connections of the drains of houses and from discharges from manufactories. The problem was definitely tackled, and action to cease pollution may be taken in the near future if necessary.



## POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
Exposing for sale meat unfit for use of man ... ..	Fined £5 or 25 days' imprisonment.
Refusing to give information as to origin of unsound meat ... ..	Fined £5 or 25 days' imprisonment.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined £5 and 15/- Analyst's fee.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined 20/- and Analyst's fee 15/-.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded. (Three cases heard.)	Fined £6 and Analyst's fee 45/- for three cases. (£2 and 15/- each case.)
Exposing for sale meat unfit for use of man. (Two cases heard.) ...	Fined £10. (£5 each case.)
Having meat deposited on premises, the meat being unfit for the food of man. (Two cases heard.) ...	Dismissed.
Selling milk, not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded ... ..	Fined 10/- and 15/- Analyst's fee.

With the best thanks to the staff for their loyal support in a very trying year, and also to you Sir,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

HARRY J. MORGAN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.









